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JAPANESE CONTINUE FURIOUS RESISTANCE IN PELILIU BATTLES

Terrific Resistance of Angaur Defenders Related by U.S. War Correspondent

With their fighting spirit high, the Japanese Forces on Peliliu Island are continuing to battle with the enemy. Late on the night of October 5, the Japanese broke into the enemy's airfield. The enemy suffered heavy losses. For more than two hours from a little after midnight columns of smoke and flames were observed over the airfield.

Enemy vessels are continuing to ply the waters of the Cossole channel north of Peliliu Island. An enemy hospital ship again appeared near the isle in the small hours of October 7.

The aerial activity of the enemy over the main island of the Palau Group as well as Koror Island is being continued. On October 6, a total of 300-odd enemy planes carried out attacks which lasted all day. On the next day, a total of 470 enemy planes appeared. It seems that these enemy aircraft took off from the airfield on Peliliu Island. A noteworthy feature of these air attacks was that the enemy airmen avoided raiding places where Japanese anti-aircraft guns were placed.

On October 6, the enemy forces attacked the Japanese positions on Mount Higashi and Mount Suifu on Peliliu Island. In a counter-attack, the Japanese annihilated the major part of the enemy forces. Meanwhile, the enemy effected a breakthrough in the area near Mount Higashi and is now constructing positions there. The Japanese are now preparing an annihilative operation against the enemy in this area.

Angaur Battle Described

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, October 6.—The heavy losses and hardship suffered by the American forces that landed on Angaur Island in meeting the stubborn resistance of the Japanese Forces are described by John Walker, an American war correspondent who accompanied the invading forces, in his article cabled to American newspapers. An outline of his report follows:

"Battleships and cruisers all opened fire. We were told that the island would be easily conquered after firing 12,000 five-inch or larger shells. Dense black smoke covered the shore. Warships advanced to their decided positions and landing barges opened their huge doors from which came out armored amphibian cars and tanks. The sea was filled with our ships and barges. In the sky, our planes were circling or firing. As time passed, the firing from warships became more fierce. The concession caused by the heavy shelling was terrible. 'If I were a Japanese soldier on shore I would be certainly scared now, even if I may not have been in the past,' remarks a young Sub-Lieutenant.'

"Suddenly the firing stopped and bombing by planes began. I saw Avenger Torpedo planes flying low and discharging bombs which looked like huge, fat mushrooms, as they sped toward their objectives. Then Hellcat fighter planes fired their machine guns. When the planes went away, warships approached the shore and opened fire again. Soon the armored amphibian cars went ahead of the tanks, firing as they advanced. Rocket shells were constantly fired by the armored cars. Rocket shells tore up the beach and trees and grass.

Japanese Fire From Caves

"Finally, we broke through the defense line of the Japanese positions. Shells from the Japanese side exploded all over the sea, sending up huge columns of water. The firing from both sides looked like fireworks. The noise from machine-guns was incessant adding to the din caused by the amphibian cars. Two 0.5 inch machine guns suddenly blazed away over our heads, and we were almost knocked down. We now approached 200 yards from land. On the shore cliff were many lime stone caves, from which Japanese soldiers were firing. Amphibian tanks were now 100 yards from shore and their speed was extremely slow.

"But the landing was effected only a little later than the scheduled time according to the plan made several weeks or months ago. A group of tanks that looked like turtles made of iron crawled up the shore and they were followed by armored cars. Then came landing barges loaded with infantry. As soon as they landed, the soldiers climbed up the cliff to hide behind the trees which were shattered by our firing. The shells of Japanese trench mortars exploded all along the shore. Our warships fired deep into the interior of the island, and fighter planes attacked Japanese soldiers in the jungles.

"Suddenly the shore became quiet and then from the left side of the cliff two American soldiers fell riddled by Japanese bullets. The American troops held on to the cliff but were unable to advance a step further. Vexed at the situation one amphibian tank advanced about 30 yards and fired on the Japanese position. From behind the tank appeared a group of American soldiers who attacked the Japanese snipers in the cave. The ships signalled to us that at another cave there were some Japanese soldiers. One boat went toward that cave and one soldier fired three times with his machine-gun into the cave. 'All right. All snipers must be dead now,' he shouted. It was not all right, however, and a young lieutenant on a boat to the left of us was immediately shot dead. Another soldier was seen tottering by the water's edge with a wounded leg. The medical officer was shot in the arm. On the shore was a soldier, who had both his eyes shot out.

Forced to Fight Hard

"Our official report said that the Angaur landing was effected without any resistance and that might have been so from the military standpoint but as soon as we reached the shore, we knew we had to fight the most terrible battle.

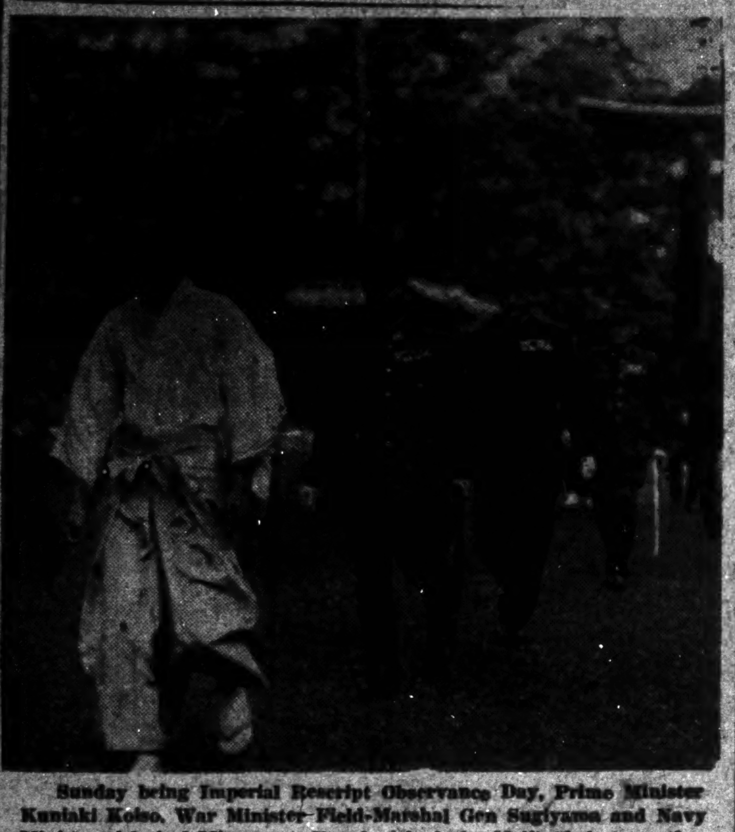
"The landing technique of the American troops was not good. The 81st division of the United States Army expected losses in the mopping-up operation. But on Peliliu Island our bombs and shells had no effect on the lime caves extending about one mile. In those caves, the Japanese had mortars and machine guns and in front of them were strong concrete barriers that could not be destroyed by 14-inch shells from warships.

"Then, even in the destroyed positions the Japanese soldiers remained and resisted. Our marines that climbed the cliff between the enemy positions fought bravely. American marines advanced and attacked the caves with flame throwers but most of the marines were killed by trench mortars and machine-guns. The First Regiment suffered casualties amounting to 60 per cent in a short time.

"But in 10 days the marines only occupied a little more than one half of the island that measures 2 kilometers wide and 7 kilometers long. There are 7,083 islands in the Philippines alone, most of them being defended by Japanese troops. The United States Army must occupy some of these islands before reaching China or Japan. Even a brief survey indicates that U.S. losses in the Pacific would be greater than in Europe. We have to encounter large forces of the Japanese Army yet who are braver and better trained than the Germans on the French front.

"'The positions of the Japanese Forces are stronger than we imagined and they will be further strengthened as we enter the inner defense line of Japan,' declared Assistant Navy Secretary, Ralph Bard. We must realize that great difficulty lies ahead in the Pacific War.'"

Victory Resolve Repledged



Sunday being Imperial Rescript Observance Day, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso, War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai visited the Meiji Shrine together at 7:20 a.m. yesterday and offered earnest prayer for the victory of the Japanese Empire. At 8 a.m., they visited the Yasukuni Shrine where they renewed their resolutions to defeat the Anglo-Americans at all cost.

RED ARMY MANEUVERING TO SURROUND BELGRADE

Malinovsky and Tito's Forces Reach Point 10 Kilometers From Capital

Domei

BUDAPEST, October 7.—Malinovsky forces are planning to surround Belgrade, in cooperation with the Tito army in the area northwest, south and southwest of that city, as their vanguards have already reached a point 10 kilometers from Belgrade and advanced westward along the southern bank of the Danube, according to reliable sources.

The troops under General Malinovsky are reported to consist of about 20 divisions. Though they first made it appear as if they were advancing northward toward Hungary, they suddenly changed their direction and their objective is now believed to be Belgrade. Their aim in adopting this strategy is believed to be as follows:

1. To occupy Belgrade, which is the military and political center of the Balkans at present.
2. To prevent the northern advance of the German forces now in the Balkans toward Budapest and Vienna.
3. To adjust their offensive position toward the Hungarian plain, before severe winter sets in.
4. To occupy the Sofia-Belgrade railway line.

The above intention of the Soviet troops is endorsed by the advance of the Bulgarian army and the attempt of the Tito forces to obstacle the northern advance of the German troops.

The mountain regions of former Yugoslavia are already experiencing cold weather, and the Red Army is leaving the mountain region to the guerrila operations of the Tito forces and hurrying to reach the plain. The strength of the forces that Germany can send to that region will decide the outcome of the Southeast European front. The British military operations in the Greek area are of no consequence, judging from the general military situation in Southeast Europe, as they are aimed at the effect only after the withdrawal of the German forces. The anti-Axis operation on the Italian front, however, should be given more consideration.

Heading Toward Athens

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—British forces advancing along the northern coast of the Peloponnesus Peninsula, are heading toward Athens, according to reports from the front. Anti-Axis forces are said to have landed large numbers of troops in Albania, Greece and on the Aegean islands.

On the other hand, the Germans seem to have made bold withdrawals from the Aegean Sea area and it is reported that German troops were also withdrawn from Samos, Chios, Skyros, Mytilene, Andros and other islands in the Aegean Sea. Anti-Axis authorities state that there are practically no German troops on Peloponnesus Peninsula. Another report says that the representative of the refugee Greek regime has already secured the administrative authority of the peninsula on October 7.

TWO B-24'S SHOT DOWN DURING ATTACK ON TRUK

One Bagged at Mindanao; Japanese Also Destroy One B-26 at Babo

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, Octover 8.—In an aerial duel, Japanese Fighter Plane Units downed two enemy planes when 14 B-24 bombers attacked Truk Island on the morning of October 6.

On the same morning, 20 small-sized enemy planes attacked Wotje in the Marshall Group.

Meanwhile, three B-24 bombers attacked Minamitorishima Island.

B-24 and B-26 Bagged

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, October 8.—A total of 20 enemy planes attacked Macassar in the Celebes at dawn on October 6. On the same morning, 13 P-38 fighter planes raided the Wasile sector in Kau Bay on Halmahera Island. A group of 13 B-25 bombers made a raid on Ambon, Amboina Island, yesterday morning.

On the same day, Bula, on Ceram Island, was attacked by 42 medium and small-sized enemy planes. Meanwhile, in the morning and afternoon, 50 enemy aircraft, including 12 B-25 bombers, attacked Sorong in the western part of New Guinea Island. Babo, on the same island, was also attacked by 17 small-sized enemy planes and 25 B-26 bombers. In a counter-attack, the Japanese shot down one B-26.

A combined formation of 53 enemy planes, including 41 P-38's and 12 B-24's, attacked Zamboanga on Mindanao Island yesterday morning when the Japanese downed one B-24. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS ARE ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Marked Increase in Their Influence on Public Opinion Is Reported

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, October 3.—A marked increase in American labor unions' influences in forming public opinion is indicated by an International News Service dispatch received here.

The report says that although U.S. labor unions used to confine their activities to social problems, they have now started vigorous activities in regard to international problems also. They have not formed a third party as yet but are participating in election campaigns independently, the dispatch says.

While both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are opposed to isolationism and imperialism, the latter is making endeavors for the establishment of an international labor union including the Soviet Union thereby adding to its influence, the I.N.S. report reveals.

With regard to the forthcoming Presidential election, the labor organizations support President Roosevelt and are offering considerable financial aid to his election campaign. They uphold as their slogan "the war for overcoming poverty and for expanding laborers' rights," but remain silent regarding the question of tariff increase and immigration.

The I.N.S. dispatch said that liberal and labor newspapers expressed themselves severely critical of Roosevelt's plan to acquire advance bases in the Pacific in order to insure America's peace and safety as announced by the President at Bremerton some time ago. In commenting on Roosevelt's scheme, the Christian Science Monitor is reported to have described it as a reminder of 50-year-old imperialism. The New York Times on the other hand, while admitting the necessity of keeping such bases, deprecated the idea that such military strongholds can be the basis for peace.

Yuki Leaves for China

Toyotaro Yuki, Adviser to the Cabinet and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, accompanied by Seiichiro Yanagida, Director of the Bank of Japan, left Tokyo on October 7. Mr. Yuki is expected to make an inspection of the economic and industrial conditions in China during his present trip to that country.

NIPPON FORCES CONTINUE TO PILE UP GAINS IN CHINA

Japanese Occupation of Vital Bases Places Enemy in Precarious Position

The Japanese Forces completely occupied the walled town of Foochow on the morning of October 4, only seven days following their surprise landing on the coast of the Eastern China Sea at dawn on September 27. The Chungking 80th Division, which had offered stubborn resistance during the battle of Foochow, was crushed during the Japanese onslaught.

In the meantime, the Japanese Forces that had advanced along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway reached a point on the road leading to Hingan, Kwanyang, Yungming and Kianghua, while the Japanese in the South China area reached the line connecting Pingnan, Tanchuk and Wuchow. All these Japanese Forces are now continuing their advance.

Due to the rapid development of the large-scale offensive operation against Kweilin and the occupation of various important enemy strongholds on the coast of the Eastern China Sea by the Japanese, the Chungking and American forces have been placed in an extremely dangerous position.

In parallel with the land operations, which are progressing satisfactorily, the Units of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force in China, which have grasped control of the air over the various war fronts, are active in offensive and intercepting operations in Central and South China. Japanese fighters and bombers are now attacking the bases of the United States air forces in China, such as Liuchow, Chihkiang, Liangshan, Sian, Nanning and Hanchung, and are inflicting crippling blows upon the enemy.

The furious Japanese air assaults have forced the China-based U.S. air force, which has been employing about 120 planes in southeast China, to evacuate or destroy its bases at Liuchow, Kanchow and [illegible] activity of the enemy planes was centered in Central and South China during the latter part of September. Altogether, the enemy made 76 individual operations during which a total of 500 planes were employed. Acting in unison, the Japanese Air and Ground Units shot down, damaged or set ablaze a total of 150 enemy planes.

In the Burma area, Japanese Units are constantly engaged in annihilative battles against the Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces in the area around Lungling and Mangshih. The main body of the Chungking 11th Combined Corps was recently moved into the area east of Lungling, while the Chungking Second Army moved to the district east of Mangshih. Moreover, the 53rd and 54th armies of the enemy's 20th Combined Corps near Tengyueh appeared in the area northwest of Lungling.

Moving into the Myitkyina area from India, the newly-organized Chungking 6th Army has completed the reorganization of its forces and is now bolstering its strength.

The war situation in the Palau Group was clarified by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique on October 6. The Japanese Forces on Peliliu, Angaur and Gadobusu islands are inflicting tremendous losses upon the numerically superior enemy landing troops and violent battles are continuing to rage day and night.

Meanwhile, no noticeable activity has been observed on the part of the enemy aircraft carrier fleet which had been operating in the waters west of the Caroline Group during the latter part of September.

On Morotai Island, no noteworthy development has taken place since last reported. However, following the landing on the southern part of the island, a part of the enemy forces landed on the northern sector and is now trying to build airfields, one of which has been completed. The enemy strength is believed to be about one division. On the other hand, the Japanese Units are continuing their operations against the invaders and have inflicted heavy blows upon them.

The Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island have secured a self-supply structure and are in high spirits. At the end of last month, a part of the enemy forces staged an attack on our position at a point about 15 kilometers northwest of Torokina but were routed after suffering heavy losses. Since dusk on October 1, enemy troops, numbering 200 or 300, have been persistently attacking the Japanese Forces and furious battles are still raging.

The attacks by enemy carrier-based planes directed against the various islands in the Celebes and the Banda Sea area have subsided, but those of land-based planes have been frequent. The land-based aircraft which appeared over Halmahera, Ambon, Kei, Tenimber, the Celebes and Borneo on October 3 totaled more than 165.

Counter-attacking a total of about 100 B-24 bombers that attacked Balik Papan on the east coast of Borneo on September 30 and October 3, the Japanese shot down or destroyed 31 planes and repulsed all the others. Thus, one-third of the enemy's strength was destroyed.

Intrepid Garrison and Leader At Wiak Are Granted Citations

The issuance of a citation to the Wiak Garrison Unit and another to Colonel Naoyuki Kuzume, the Commander, for their deeds which, besides resulting in considerable losses to the enemy which had landed on Wiak Island, made a great contribution toward general operations in the area, was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on October 8.

Colonel Kuzume, who was killed on July 2, was specially promoted by two grades to the rank of Lieutenant-General under date of October 8, according to another announcement by the War Ministry on October 8.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"To the Garrison Forces on Wiak Island that rendered meritorious services in fighting gallantly at the time of the enemy landing on that island in the latter part of May, this year, and have ever been continually fighting valiantly and to Colonel Naoyuki Kuzume who met heroic death after commanding skilfully and fighting dauntlessly as a Unit Commander of these forces, a citation has been previously granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area. This fact has been brought to the august knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Wiak Island Garrison Unit.

The above-mentioned resolutely effected a counter-attack under violent gun-fire and bombings on May 27, 1944, at the time of a landing by the enemy on Wiak Island, and repeatedly crushed the enemy's landing force at the water's edge. Later, it secured important points on the island against a superior enemy. Frequently, it carried out raids and surprise attacks, and inflicted a tremendous amount of damage on the enemy, thereby making a great contribution to general operations.

The above-mentioned was the result of the fact that Colonel Naoyuki Kuzume, Commander of the Garrison Unit, and those under him, in strong unity, resolutely maintained the will to act positively and with initiative and fought indomitably and heroically, and is to be considered as having demonstrated the spirit of the Imperial Army. The achievements were great and are an example to the entire Army.

Wherefore a citation is hereby granted and the entire Army notified of this.

August 1, 1944

Field-Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Army Forces in the
Southern Area.

CITATION

Colonel Naoyuki Kuzume.

The above-mentioned, at the head of the Wiak Island Garrison Unit, cooperating with the Navy Unit had been undertaking the defense of Wiak Island since December 1943. On May 27, 1944, when the enemy planned a landing on Wiak Island, he, braving violent cannonading and bombing by the enemy, led the main force of the Garrison Unit in repeated daring counter-attacks, and repeatedly crushed the enemy's landing force at the water's edge. But the enemy, in relying on its superior strength, repeated violent bombardments with ships' guns, and persistent bombing raids, and carried out a forced landing. The Garrison Unit was small numerically but it fought well and endeavored to push back the enemy. Eventually it was compelled to allow the enemy to land. Thereupon the Garrison Unit secured the points of importance on the island and persevered. Sometimes it raided, taking advantage of the lay of the land. At other times it freely resorted to surprise attacks in the conduct of which the darkness of night was taken advantage of. Thus, it inflicted considerable damage on the enemy and checked his further advance. In the meantime, the Colonel was always fighting in the van. Eventually he was killed by an enemy bullet on July 2.

The brave and energetic fighting of the Garrison Unit mentioned above made it necessary for the enemy repeatedly to send crack units as relief parties to the island, and it made a remarkable contribution to general operations in the area. This was made possible by the lofty character of the Colonel and his superior direction. His military achievements are great and are an example to the entire Army. Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted and the entire Army notified of this.

August 16, 1944.

Field-Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Army Forces in the
Southern Area.

Posthumous Promotion To Lieutenant-General Granted Wiak Leader

Colonel Naoyuki Kuzume has been posthumously promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, it was announced by the War Ministry on Sunday. Hailing from Kochi Prefecture, the late Lieutenant-General Kuzume served as a Commander of the Marugame and Takamatsu Regimental districts. Later, he was appointed Unit Commander on the front.

BRITISH UNITS RETREAT IN NIJMEGEN WAR ZONE

Enemy Planning Offensive on Rhine, Westphalia Industrial Areas

Domei

BERLIN, October 7.—German military authorities, today, made the following report on the war situation in the central area of the Netherlands.

"Violent fighting continues to rage on the northern wing of the [illegible]

"The British Second Army is mustering four army corps in the delta formed by the Arnheim, Nijmegen and Hertogebosch. This fact shows that the British are preparing an offensive operation against the Rhine and Westphalia industrial areas.

"At the northern extremity of the salient of the Nijmegen the British have been compelled to retreat before the counter-attacks launched by the German forces.

"Progress is being made by the German operations against the British bridgehead across the Waal River. The German forces have advanced 20 kilometers southward from the Arnheim area.

"In an attempt to check the advance of the Germans in this area, the British landed a para-troop unit in the Nijmegen area, but that did not result in any change in the situation.

"Severe fighting is going on at a point southeast of Nijmegen."

AIR RAID DAMAGE HUGE

British Government Reveals 1940-41 Losses and Damages

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 7.—According to the London message just received, the British Government issued an announcement today, revealing the losses and damages suffered by different cities and towns of Britain by the German air raids during 1940-41. The announcement shows that the British cities and towns on the coast of the English Channel suffered the heaviest of all. For instance, at Norwich, over 3,300 people were killed, about 1,100 injured, and over 2,000 houses either completely demolished or destroyed beyond repair, in addition to the 30,000 houses which were damaged, but not beyond repair. At Yarmouth, 216 people were killed and 555 injured at Lowestoft, 266 people were killed and 690 injured. In the meantime, 196 citizens of Brighton were killed and 790 injured, while 200 houses there were completely demolished and 10,497 houses damaged. At Leeds, 77 people were killed and 3,121 injured.

Heavy Quake Hits Turkey

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—A severe earthquake visited the western coast area of Turkey on October 7, with particularly Smyrna, Vyvalik, Dekili, Edremit, Belgama, Soma, Manisa and other coast cities suffering damages, according to an Ankara report.

Half of the city of Vyvalik was destroyed and about 100 casualties are reported. The Turkish Home Minister immediately offered 3,000,000 Turkish pounds for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. Also troops are dispatched to give relief to those who lost their houses.

JAPANESE ENGAGED IN HEAVY STRUGGLE IN CHANGLO SECTOR

Other Units Advance to Tayungkiang, Pingnan, Admits Chungking Headquarters

Domei

CANTON, October 8.—The Chungking Military Council declared that the Japanese Forces in the Foochow area crossed to the southern bank of the Min River on October 5 and that furious fighting is raging at Changlo.

It was also revealed that the Japanese in the area west of Hingan on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway have been reinforced. The Japanese Units that advanced to Tayungkiang also strengthened their forces and attacked the Chungking troops on October 6. The fighting which took place in the area east of Tayungkiang was particularly severe.

Continuing, the Chungking Military Council announced that the Japanese Forces that had advanced to Pingnan on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border on the evening of October 5 again commenced a vigorous offensive in the area northwest of Pingnan and engaged in heavy fighting with the Chungking troops.

On the other hand, fighting continued west of Foochow. A Japanese Unit, on October 5, advanced to Changlo, 30 kilometers southeast of Foochow, after effecting a forced landing on the southern bank of the Min River opposite Mamoi, the Chungking Military Council added.

Japanese Push on Kweilin

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Admitting that the southward advance of the Japanese Forces to Kweilin has been resumed, the U.P. correspondent in Chungking reported as [illegible]

"After receiving reinforcements, the Japanese again started their advance from the area south of Hingan. The Chungking army headquarters announced that the Japanese, after receiving powerful reinforcements, continued their westward advance from Hingan on October 6. The Chungking troops met the Japanese at a point 20 kilometers west of Hingan and a fierce battle is now developing."

WENDELL WILLKIE DEAD

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, who had been suffering from lung and and throat trouble, died at 2:20 a.m. October 8, at the age of 52, according to a New York report.

He was born at Elwood, Indiana, in February, 1892, and became active in the newspaper field. In the 1940 Presidential election he was the Republican candidate against Roosevelt, but failed. In 1942, he went to Moscow and Chungking.

Yenan Blasts Chungking

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 7.—The Yenan regime is now preparing to celebrate the Double Ten Festival on October 10 in a grand manner, and on October 4, in the name of the Double Ten Festival Committee, Yenan authorities issued a statement in which the Chungking government was bitter criticized, according to a report from that city. The statement is also said to have greatly angered Chungking leaders.

3-Power Leaders Meeting

Domei

LISBON, October 6.—Preparations have been completed for the conference to be held soon by President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, according to a Washington dispatch quoting the statements made by United States Government quarters.

British Envoy Sees Inonu

Domei

BUDAPEST, October 7.—As successor to the former Ambassador

[illegible] K.K.

BRITAIN INTENDS PLAYING BIG ROLE IN PACIFIC WAR

Believed Will Retain Rights to Mobilize Men and Women Till Japan is Defeated

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—In order to play a major role in the Pacific war after the termination of the European War, the British Government is reported to have manifested its intention to retain its special powers to mobilize men as well as women for military purposes.

In this connection, a Reuter dispatch yesterday, relaying information emanating from well-informed circles, said that the British Government would retain the special powers to mobilize compulsorily men and women for munitions industries and military service, till Japan is brought to her knees.

The aforementioned information is said to have greatly stunned the public who had taken it for granted that after the end of the European War, women now working at munitions factories would naturally be allowed to quit their jobs as demobilized troops would sufficiently fill the vacated positions. The announcement made last week by the Government, particularly concerning the officers and men, dealt on the probable transfer of troops from the European theater of war to the Pacific area, but nothing was mentioned as to the demobilization of troops, contrary to the people's expectation.

In London, however, the people are of the opinion that the mobilization of women after the termination of the European War, would be conducted with utmost consideration as long as the country is able to play its role effectively in the Pacific war. Londoners also expressed the view that the Government retained its special powers so as to be able to mobilize women over 18 years old who are free from house-keeping responsibilities, should the necessity arise. The Government obviously clarified the fact that till final victory is assured a peacetime national structure cannot be restored, it is generally understood among Londoners.

It is almost certain that married women and others who have been mobilized for compulsory labor to make up for the labor shortage, will be allowed to return to their homes to resume their normal family life. The fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill stressed the necessity of the Government exercising its special powers in mobilization, attests to Britain's intention to play a major role in the Pacific theater of war. At the same time, it has been made manifest that the British Government will be required to make greater sacrifices than other countries participating in the struggles against Japan, even after the defeat of Germany.

COMPETING FOR IRANIAN OIL

Soviets Send Representative—Anglo-U.S. Men Already Negotiating

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are keenly competing for the Iranian oil rights as disclosed by the announcement of the Soviet Government that the Soviet trade representative is now in Teheran negotiating for closer trade relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. A dispatch from Teheran today says that aside from the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain have been carrying on negotiations with the Iranian Government for the acquisition of oil rights already over a period of several months.

In the meantime, the following announcement was made by the Iranian Government today:

"The Soviet representative is at present staying in Teheran for the purpose of conferring on economic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, especially concerning the oil rights in Iran."

Keynes Reaches U.S.

Domei

LISBON, October 6.—John Maynard Keynes, British economist, is reported to have arrived in the United States on October 5, for a conference with United States authorities on the question of continuing the Lend-Lease after the conclusion of the war and other problems, according to a New York report.

Respecting his visit to the United States, a London report said that he will confer at Washington regarding the possibility of establishing an "International Economic League" and an "International Economic Headquarters."

ranking American officers also of the opinion that Bri role should be confined to " ping-up operations."

In other words, the Ame attitude is based on the view the British efforts in the against Japan constitute on token cooperation and on intention to shut Britain o East Asia after the war.

This attitude has created apprehensions in the bre Churchill and his impe

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 7

At the Leopold Canal, northeast of Brussels, several Canadian attacks were unsuccessful. On account of his troop losses and the loss of more than 300 tanks and armored reconnoitring-cars which were destroyed by our troops between September 29 and October 6, the enemy continued his attacks at the Belgo-Dutch frontier in diminished strength only. In the area north of Antwerp the enemy is maintaining his pressure. Enemy tank spearheads which tried to advance north of Baarle-Nassau were repulsed in a counter-thrust. Numerous tanks were destroyed.

Our attacks against the enemy bridgehead southeast of Wageningen gained further ground and British counter-attacks failed. In the dent south of Geilenkirchen the weight of the enemy attacks increased. Against our stubborn resistance the enemy was able to obtain some local dents, but lost 69 tanks.

Our battleplanes in continuous waves attacked enemy troops in the Aachen area. The garrison of Fort Driant at Moselle repelled strong enemy attacks. Mopping-up operations were carried out in the Parroy forest. At both sides of Remiremont the Americans brought up reinforcements, consisting of Moroccan and Algerian formations. Bitter fighting is in progress chiefly for exits from the valleys east of Remiremont. Fortresses and bases on the Atlantic coast reported successful shock-troop attacks and artillery fighting.

V-1 fire was continued over London.

In Central Italy the fighting slackened in intensity on account of bad weather conditions. Local enemy attacks on both sides of the Florence-Bologna Road against our mountain positions were stopped by concentrated fire.

In the Balkans the fighting continued. Soviet tank heads reached the Theiss estuary east of Belgrade, however, they were repelled. Here and at Zajecar our grenadiers and Alpine troops are engaged in a bitter fight against the attacking enemy.

In the Hungarian frontier district the enemy with strong forces opened a large-scale attack from the area north of Arad. After bitter fighting the enemy spearheads reached the Schnelle Kreisch River. Enemy columns were effectively attacked by our battleplanes.

Northwest of Torenburg and at Maros, numerous Soviet attacks failed. At the foot of the Carpathians, fighting activity was revived. The enemy bridgehead at the lower Narev, north of Seroc, was further narrowed down by our attacks. South of Rozan the enemy made some vain attacks only.

Between Memel and upper Windau a heavy defensive battle was started. Our divisions stubbornly resisted the enemy who advanced with strong forces and with battleplane support. Numerous enemy tanks were destroyed.

American terror-bombers under a fighter escort terror-attacked the Reich capital, Hamburg, Stralsund and Stettin. British formations dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian district and in night attacks destroyed residential quarters in Dortmund and Bremen.

Formations of British planes made another attack on Berlin. In bitter air combats and by flak artillery 73 enemy machines, including 54 four-engined bombers, were shot down over Reich territory and the fighting area in the West.

Pan-Arab Meet Success

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 6.—At the meeting of the Pan-Arab League which opened at Alexandria on September 25, an agreement was reached on legislative, transportation, Palestine and other cultural and economic questions, and the meeting will end on October 7, according to a Cairo report.

The nature of the agreement is expected to be announced upon the conclusion of the meeting, but according to a report from Alexandria to the Times, London, the present meeting is only a preliminary one, and with the announcement of the result of the meeting, the date for opening a real session of the League will also be made public.

431 Japanese Die in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—Of the Japanese detained at various detention camps in the United States, 431 died during the period from January 1 to October 1, this year, the United States Wartime Forced Detention Bureau announced today, according to a Washington report.

New Rios Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—According to a message from Santiago, the Chilian President, Antonio Rios, formed his new cabinet today. Alfonso Quintana, ex-Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed Minister for Home Affairs in the new cabinet, while Joaquin Fernandez, ex-Foreign Minister, has been ordered to retain the same post that he has occupied up to the present.

London-Paris Air Line Set

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—Regular passenger air service between London and Paris will be resumed this winter, the Sunday Times, London, reports. It was also revealed that a change has been effected in the military air transportation service between Britain and France.

India Defense Talk Due

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—The Indian National Defense Conference will be held for three days at New Delhi beginning October 9, says a New Delhi message.

U.S. PRESS ADMITS AID TO CHIANG INSUFFICIENT

Washington Post Says Chungking Army Lacks Training; Internal Reforms Urged

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—The Chungking spokesman's recent statement on the American lend-lease aid to Chungking has had at least one effect in the United States thus far—that of bringing the matter to the American attention and judging from the American press reaction there is a general agreement with the Chungking spokesman's assertion that material assistance to Chungking has not been "lavish," according to the Washington correspondent of the Chungking Central Press.

From the tone of American editorials on the matter several ideas stand out; firstly, American failure to send adequate aid to Chungking; secondly, the flow of supplies to the Chungking army must be increased, and thirdly, there must be internal reforms in Chungking.

One magazine in Washington, for instance, urges that Chiang Kai-shek adopt policies that will strengthen its war effort and intimated that if he will not or cannot do so the United States "may be forced to get out of China except for a prospective fringe of the bases on China's east coast." American officials are asking whether Chungking is to go forward to the genuine place as one of the big four or is to sink back to a state of anarchy and chaos.

This magazine further declares that the Kwangsi reverse is not one that reflects in any way on the United States forces nor does it indicate lack of American effort. It charges, however, that General Chiang refused to train a larger army and that he tied up 200,000 of his best soldiers to blockade the Communists and that some observers believed that Chiang feared that the large Chungking army trained under General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, might some day "challenge his leadership."

Again, a recent article in the Baltimore Sun declared that the Chungking military reverses have become so serious that they threaten the whole destruction of Chungking military effort in China. It charged that the Chungking army's military efforts are being blocked by Chungking's politics and that Chiang "spends so much time protecting his position that he can give the war only part of his time."

The Washington Post admits that there is a great deficiency of material training in the Chungking army and suggests a general overhauling of the Chungking Government's structure. It says that censorship relaxation and renewed efforts to solve the Communist problems indicate political improvement, but they are not enough and much more must be done before Chungking's friends can find comfort in political China.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press quoting competent authorities said that Chiang spent part of its manpower supplies to maintain an inactive front against the Communists totaling 600,000 men.

This American news agency added that there is some belief in Washington that Chiang may eventually have to step aside in favor of a coalition Government including Communist representatives and adds that the United States is seeking a wholesale reorganization of Chungking's war effort and hoping that Stilwell be given supreme allied command to the streamlined Chungking army.

Envoy Sakaya Returning Here

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MOSCOW, October 5.—Tadashi Sakaya, former Japanese Minister to Finland, and about 15 members of the Japanese Legation will return to Japan by way of Leningrad and Moscow following the severance of Finland's diplomatic relations with Japan. Minister Sakaya and his party are scheduled to enter the Soviet territory toward the middle of this month.

Neutral Zone in Karelia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 6.—A neutral zone of one kilometer wide has been established in the Finnish territory of the Karelia district along the new Soviet-Finnish border, prohibiting the entry into the same zone of civilians, according to a Helsinki dispatch received here.

Judanov in Helsinki

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—General Judanov has been appointed Chairman of the Soviet Supervisory Committee in Finland following the armistice treaty recently concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland. He arrived today in Helsinki by air, according to a dispatch from the Finnish capital.

Roosevelt Utilizing Lend-Lease Program To Pave Way for Economic World Control

The United States is aiming at economic world control through the medium of the Lend-Lease program, says the German Economic Report, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times. The report follows:

The 16th report made by President Roosevelt to Congress on the execution of the Lend-Lease Bill, as contrasted with previous reports, contains an extremely interesting declaration on the importance of Lend-Lease deliveries to the future of U.S. economy. For Roosevelt observes: "Although the Lend-Lease program constitutes a war problem, it will have a beneficial effect on U.S. foreign trade after the war. Through the war foreign countries have become acquainted with American products to an extend which has never been attained before as to variety and volume. After the war many of these countries will still want to buy many of these goods. U.S. industries will have an extremely expanded foreign market provided that our economic policy will enable these countries to pay for their purchases."

With regard to this, it must be observed first of all that the principal reason why Roosevelt was forced to make this declaration before Congress was that among the representatives, as well as among U.S. economic circles, considerable alarm has been evidencing itself for some time concerning the ever growing extent of Lend-Lease shipments and the various rumors about their continuation after the war. In order to put these circles, who are highly important to the presidential elections, at ease, Roosevelt evolves a picture of an expanded profitable foreign trade of the U.S. after the war as a result of the present Lend-Lease deliveries.

However, it would be a mistake to assume that by so doing Roosevelt had merely conjured up a mirage in order momentarily to allay the apprehensions in this regard. Undoubtedly it is in keeping with facts and the true intentions of leading Washington Government circles to secure the U.S. industry and agriculture after the war by means of the Lend-Lease system markets in all parts of the world, and to solve by an increase of exports achieved in this manner the much discussed problem of full employment and transition from war to peacetime economy.

The foundation for a utilization of this kind of the present Lend-Lease deliveries for U.S. postwar economic policy was laid already in the Lend-Lease Bill passed by the U.S. Congress on March 11, 1941 and in the Lend-Lease agreements subsequently concluded on this basis with all countries benefiting therefrom.

The first Lend-Lease agreement with Britain was signed on February 2, 1942, and in it, it was stipulated in detail that Britain as a recipient of U.S. Lend-Lease deliveries is obliged to return to the United States material which is still available and preserved after the end of the war, while material that has been used up or worn out must be paid for in cash or in kind, or in any other form that may seem appropriate to the President of the United States.

In Article 7 of this treaty it was then stated that the repayment terms should be of a kind "that they will not impede trade relations between the two nations, but will further the mutual economic relations and better world trade conditions. They must aim at promoting, according to international and domestic conditions, the situation of the participant nations as regards production, consumption, labor, etc. Furthermore, they are to contribute to the abolishment of all customs duties and the lifting of all trade barriers, as well as serve the principles as laid down by the President of the United States in the Atlantic Charter."

From this, one recognizes beyond doubt that Britain and the other so-called "United Nations" which received Lend-Lease deliveries from the United States and with whom identical agreements were concluded as with Britain, without exception are obliged to pay for the goods received, while it is up to the President of the United States whether to demand payment in cash, in goods, or in any other forms that may seem opportune to him.

In practice, this means that after the war all these nations will have to submit in economic regard to the will and the orders of Washington. Without much effort the U.S. Government after the war on the basis of the Lend-Lease agreements will be in a position to compel the recipient nations to abolish all import restrictions, customs duties, currency regulations, etc. as regards the importation of American goods, which would make it not too difficult for U.S. industries to flood all markets with their mass production goods.

Roosevelt's declaration on the favorable postwar possibilities created by the Lend-Lease supplies, therefore, rests on highly realistic foundation. It is further proof of Washington's ambition for economic world control.

GERMAN ARMS INDUSTRY MADE SAFE FROM RAIDS

Production Plans Being Pushed Despite Enemy's Persistent Air Bombings

Stressing that the German war industry today is carrying out in full the important production and increase in output, the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland stated recently that as the most important German arms plants have been decentralized and set up in secure localities, their destruction from the air is out of the question, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times.

In their excessive optimism, the propagandists in the anti-Axis camp first of all have forgotten to subject the territories evacuated by the German to an objective scrutiny from the angle of their importance for the German armament production. Had they done so, they would have recognized that neither Normandy and Brittany, nor the Mediterranean areas, and even less so the territories given up by the German forces in the East, are of any importance worth mentioning as far as the Reich's armament production is concerned. As all these territories more or less constitute settled agricultural districts the Germans have not lost any irreplaceable armament centers whatsoever, and not even raw material sources worth mentioning.

The Anglo-American air raids have by no means had the effect which the outsider perhaps imagines when he learns from the British radio that 1,000 American bombers accompanied by 600 pursuit planes attacked one or the other German city with this or that war-important industry. The fact cannot be denied that the residential quarters of the cities affected suffer severely in the course of such terror attacks. Equally certain, however, is that the armament plants located there by no means suffer the same damage.

This, too, explains why the anti-Axis in estimating the effects of their air attacks on German armament production are so wide off the mark. The war-important enterprises which even today are still within the precincts of the big German cities are, of course, continually protected in accordance with the latest experiences, that is, by camouflage, protective structures, and so forth.

As regards the reconstruction of the plants affected frequently, true miracles were performed. Factories which at first were described as totally destroyed, in not infrequent instances only a few months later were again working at full capacity. Their reconstruction was carried out with all possible protective measures against renewed air attacks.

Furthermore, very important proved the shifting, that has now been going on already for years, of particularly vulnerable and valuable armament enterprises to safety zones. Nor is it any longer a secret that key production plants have been shifted underground. Thus rendering them absolutely secure from bombing raids.

Beyond this shifting enforced by the air war, German armament production particularly benefits from the general fact that as such it has always been strongly decentralized. To destroy all these plants by air attacks, or even effectively to paralyze them, is out of the question in view of the present proportion of strength in the air war. To this must be added the fact that the most important armament plants today are housed already so securely that they can no longer be destroyed from the air at all.

However, since not all plants can be placed underground, disturbances and temporary decreases in the output of individual, partly or totally destroyed plants are unavoidable. However, in this regard, too, one knows what to do in Germany. A considerable percentage of the losses in output has been made up for by increased working hours and greater efforts in the plants that had been spared and in the factories in districts not endangered from the air. A characteristic example of this is the German pursuit plane production which could not be destroyed notwithstanding all attacks carried out by the Americans with the special object of eliminating it.

The German war industry, in spite of all air attacks, has succeeded in carrying out in full the important programs of armament production and to effectuate the increase of production provided for as regards the most important weapons which, partly, are not even known yet to the world. The correctness of this observation is being proved today by the highly effective employment of the V-1.

SEER'S PROPHECIES ON WAR COME TRUE

Cherio in 1925 Said All Foreign Powers Will Be Cleared Out of the East

In the year 1925, a man put down the following pronouncements:

"An alliance will be formed between China and Japan and the two countries will shake themselves free from all foreign interference in the Far East.

"Whatever may happen to the future internal systems of India, the one thing that becomes more and more evident is, that England will not be able to hold that country in subjection as she has done in the past," says an article in the China Leader.

In the light of the epoch-making developments which have taken place in East Asia in the last two years, and of the sensational advances being made at this very moment by the Indian National Army, with the collaboration of the Imperial Japanese Forces, in their march onto Indian soil, the foregoing prophetic statements stand out in their bold, unimpeachable truth. Two decades ago, however, these utterances were received with scepticism, to say the least.

These oracular statements are extracts from a book written in 1925, and first published in 1927—Cherio's "World Predictions" (Publishers: Herbert Jenkins, London). The destinies of nations are clearly foretold in this amazing publication, written by one who may be considered to be the greatest modern master in the field of occult studies—"Cherio" as he is known to the public, and Count Louis Hamon in private life.

Result of Intense Studies

The author of these sensational predictions explains that his conclusions are the result of prodigious studies and calculations based on his knowledge of the occult arts and astrology, paying much attention to the influence of the changing Signs of the Zodiac and their planetary relationships. As the saying has it, "It is written in the stars."

The study of astrology, and the influence of stellar and planetary movements on the destiny of the human race, is an ancient one practised throughout the ages in all parts of the world. The origin of such things as the Divisions of the Zodiac and the various qualities attributed to those planets which are considered to have a bearing on the affairs of mankind, is lost in antiquity, but the rules remain and are believed by many to have the same power in determining our modern existence. Man believes in astrology even as he believes in his religion, and there is no reason why he should not be allowed to do so.

In these days of modern scientific knowledge, people may scoff at the suggestion that the future of nations may be foreseen by a study of planetary activities. It is not the purpose of this article to defend occultism and astrology as pure sciences. In spite of the advances of modern scientific studies, however, the greatest authorities are not prepared to pronounce absolutely that occultism is devoid of scientific foundation. Many continue to believe in its mysteries and to consider it as having definite, potent power. How can we ridicule its believers when we see before our eyes, the fulfilment of the predictions of these masters, even as the prophecies of ages past were fulfilled in the times of our forefathers?

Cherio, the author of the predictions now under discussion, for instance, has a record of such remarkable accuracy over a period of more than 20 years, in all parts of the world, that his words may not be lightly passed over. For scores of years, he was consulted by leading statesmen and world celebrities. Suffice it to mention a few of the many events which he successfully forecast in his earlier days. He unerringly prognosticated the Boer War; the death of Queen Victoria; the assassination of King Humbert of Italy; the death of King Edward VII, to the exact year, month and day; the date and duration of the first World War, and the break-up of Russia as an Empire.

Made Extraordinary Predictions

Indeed, Cherio is considered to have an unparalleled record of prophecies fulfilled over the longest period of time and over the greatest territory. Subsequently, unable to stand the strain of the continual appeals to his talents, on the part of personal consultants, the greatest "seer" of our time, gave up this personal service. It was only then that he settled down to make his extraordinary predictions on the fate of the nations of the world—a task which he partially completed in 1925 and presented to the world in the book under reference.

Since the publication of this book, not more than twenty years have passed, but many of his sensational prophecies have been borne out by facts. Speaking of the British Royal House of Windsor, Cherio wrote that the Prince of Wales for a short time Edward VIII, and now Duke of Windsor, "will in the end fall a victim of a devastating love affair. If he does, the Prince will give up everything, even the chance of being crowned."

Other events of general interest, which are correctly presaged in this book, include the prediction that British trade with China would reach its lowest ebb; the conclusion of a Treaty in 1926 between interests antagonistic to Great Britain (a Treaty was signed in that year between Germany and Soviet Russia); attempt on the part of the United States to dominate the world's rubber supplies; and various natural upheavals and catastrophies in different parts of the world. The amicable relations between the United States and Canada, and the birth of forces in South Africa, antagonistic to Britain, were also clearly indicated in advance.

There is, moreover, a noteworthy prediction concerning France. Some form of revolution would be attempted in that country, wrote the "Seer." "Out of this turmoil a Dictator will emerge and a new form of Government for the time being will save France." The truth of these words needs no elaboration.

It is, however, of more immediate interest to us to look into the prognostications concerning East Asia.

Predicts Trouble in India

"Trouble in India will loom large during 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931," said Cherio. "Serious riots and meetings will break out in many parts of India."

True to his words, the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, on May 3, 1930, was followed by riots all over India and British troops had to be called out at Bombay, Karachi and other cities in that country.

No elucidation is needed for the following excerpts from the book, on the subject of India. "There is no likelihood of peace in India. On the contrary, sedition and upheavals of all kinds will be more prevalent than ever. Any attempt at settlement of the India question by the British Government will be frustrated and will come to nothing.

"Women from now on will play a large part in the affairs of India. Once aroused, the women of India will surprise the world by their tenacity of purpose, strength of determination and spirit of martyrdom.

"Thousands upon thousands will gladly suffer imprisonment in their effort for Indian independence.

"How can England hope to hold India? No! England might just as well tell the sea to go back or the moon to stand still.

"Whatever may happen to the future internal systems of India, the one thing that becomes more and more evident is, that England will not be able to hold that country in subjection as she has done in the past."

The predictions concerning China and Japan are even more amazing, considering the fact that relations between these two neighboring nations were none too auspicious at the time Cherio's enunciations were made.

Japan Will Come Forward

The famed soothsayer mentioned Japan's growing annoyance with England and the United States for their persistent attempts to dominate the world. He told of Japan's determination to hold aloof from interference in China until the time came for her to act alone. "In the end she will come forward as the Savior of China, an Alliance will be formed between the two countries and Japan and China will shake themselves free from all foreign influence in the Far East."

Foretelling a war between the United States and Japan, Cherio stated that Japan would fight for the supremacy of the Pacific Ocean and her first move would be to take possession of the Philippine Islands. The war, according to the "Seer," will last for many years, and Japan will be given undisputed possession of the richest parts of East Asia. "In the end all foreign Powers will be cleared out of the East, and China and Japan, as united nations, will control that part of the globe."

With the passing of each day, we are witnessing the gradual fulfilment of these uncanny prophesies. Their complete realization is, moreover, fully in keeping with the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia. The successful consummation of the historical mission of the peoples of East Asia for emancipation from the Anglo-American imperialistic aggressors will no doubt be brought about by their undivided efforts. Yet, it is amazing to see that the outcome of this gigantic struggle has been so correctly predicted.

We are sure of final victory and the future of East Asia: "It is written in the stars."

PETAIN NOW IN GERMANY TO PROTECT HIS PEOPLE

French Rights and Interests Will Be Looked After, Says Ambassador De Brinon

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, October 6.—In order to protect the rights and interests of the French people from the Anglo-American exploitation, Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State of France, has gone to Germany from Belfort.

In the capacity of the general representative of the French Government, Ambassador De Brinon has assumed the post of the Chairman of the Government Committee for the Protection of French Rights and Interests. Among the members of the Committee are Secretary of Labor Marcel Deat who will take charge of the protection of French laborers in Germany, Secretary of the Interior Joseph Darnand who will see to the matter of commanding the volunteer corps and the French S.S. division, Secretary of the National Defense General Bridoux who will take charge of the protection of prisoners, and Jean Luchaire, President of the Newspaper Association, who will take charge of the matters relating to information and propaganda.

On the occasion of the assumption of his post, Ambassador De Brinon addressed the French people, stressing that Marshal Petain, being the only possessor of the Lawful French regime, will protect the French rights and interests as he has done so during the past four years. The Ambassador also said that his and his colleagues' duty is to represent the rights and interests of France.

While the De Gaullist regime, without being recognized by the French nation or by its allies, has driven France into the consternation of a civil war and Bolshevism, Marshal Petain and the Committee are existing as the only representatives of French lawful national rights and interests.

Sato Reaches Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, October 6.—Rear-Admiral Katsuya Sato, newly appointed naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, arrived here this afternoon by air.

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Room rates per day:
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TOJO VISITS HSINKING, HONORED WITH AUDIENCE

His Imperial Majesty Also Grants Luncheon to Former Japanese Prime Minister

Domei

HSINKING, October 6.—General Hideki Tojo, former Japanese Prime Minister, now on an inspection trip here, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, this morning.

Accompanied by Chief Aide-de-Camp, General Chang Wen-tao, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive General Tojo in Tungpieh Hall. In the course of the audience, General Tojo inquired after His Imperial Majesty's health and also expressed profound appreciation for the wholehearted support extended by the Manchoukuo nation during his tenure of office as Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister.

In return, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant gracious words to General Tojo.

At noon, General Tojo attended an Imperial Luncheon graciously given by His Imperial Majesty in Chialo Hall. The function was also attended by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, Hsi Chia, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board.

In the evening, General Tojo was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui.

NIKA ARTISTS TO DISBAND

Will Cooperate With Service-to-Nation-Through-Art Body

A decision to dissolve the Nika Artists' Society and to cooperate in the efforts of the Service-to-the-Nation Through Art Association was reached at the meeting of the officers of Nika organization on Friday.

Plan for the readjustment of the art world into a wartime structure had been long under consideration and with the issuance of the Board of Informations' ruling for the handling of art exhibitions on September 29, the various privately organized artists' groups had been debating on their attitude. The Nika Artists' Association, an influential organization of masters of oil painting, was first to clarify its stand.

The statement of the Nika Artists' Association in connection with its dissolution said:

"The Nika Artists' Association was organized in 1913 by a group of modern artists who were not in accord with the policies of the oil painting section of the former Ministry of Education art exhibitions. Its history has covered a period of 30 years. The membership at present numbers 50, and has a list of 3,000 artists contributing to the exhibitions.

"In view of the practical disappearance of confrontation between the Government and private exhibitions and the desire on the part of the Government to unite the world of art under a single powerful control, we have thrown aside all the old differences and shall cooperate with the Service-to-the-Nation Through Art Association in a spirit of true Yamato unity. For this purpose it has been decided to dissolve our organization."

It is expected the other bodies, which have not made their stand clear, will be given an impetus to follow the decision of the Nika Artists' Association.

SWISS BANKS' NEW STEP

Opening of Fresh Current Deposits By Foreigners to Be Refused

Domei

ZURICH, October 7.—The Bankers' Association of Switzerland, in a resolution, has decided that its member banks should decline the opening of new current deposits by foreigners including those residing in Switzerland.

The same association, it may be recalled, suspended transactions with dollar and pound bank notes from September and the measure has now been applied to French franc notes, obviously due to pressure exerted by Britain and the United States. Hereafter, Britishers and Americans will have their pound and dollar paper money exchanged at the British and American consulates respectively.

Finance Ministry Revised

With a view to effecting a smoother and more proper operation of Japan's financial affairs abroad so as to meet the prevailing international situation, the Government has revised a part of the official organization of the Finance Ministry. This revision was made known on Saturday and put into effect the same day.

Due to this revision, secretaries of the Finance Ministry, who have hitherto been stationed in Germany, Italy and France in the event of necessity, will also be sent to Switzerland in the future. It is stated that the Finance Ministry expects to dispatch shortly one secretary to Switzerland.

Now Under Japanese Control

The bustling port of Foochow, the last of the strategic Chungking strongholds on the coast of the East China Sea, fell before the powerful attack of the Imperial Forces on October 4. With its reduction, all the enemy plans in this area have been completely shattered while, on the other hand, the Japanese defense strategy had become formidably bolstered.

Press Comments

/Sunday, October 8

STAGE MAKING A DARK CHANGE

MAINICHI—The Anglo-American forces have at last carried out a landing operation in Greece. Twice during last month, we heard of the landing of the Anglo-American forces at Dalmatia and Albania. Since then, however, we have heard nothing of the development of their reported landing operations. The report just received of their landing in Greece, unlike the two preceding reports, seems to be founded on concrete fact. From various points of view, the Anglo-Americans must have landed their forces in Greece by this time. We have several reasons to believe the reported landing of the anti-Axis forces in Greece.

Candidly speaking, the anti-Axis forces are on delicate relations with one another relative to the recent development of affairs concerning Bulgaria and Greece. It must be still fresh in the minds of our readers that Bulgaria had approached the Anglo-Americans for armistice, and the three countries were about to sign an agreement of truce at the end of last month when, due to the interference by the Soviet Union, the agreement was put off until the final conclusion of the present war, on condition that the Red Army now in Bulgaria should be authorized to stay in their present positions in the meantime. The above appears to have been nothing strange but an establishment of an ordinary agreement among the three countries. The truth, however, was more complexed than it appeared to be. On September 29, it was announced by Major R. Anthony Eden, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Britain that "the Bulgarian Army in Greece and Macedonia must evacuate their present positions." On the following day, or September 30, the Bulgarian Minister of Propaganda, announced as follows: "The occupation of Thrace shall be continued until the conclusion of the present war, and then it shall be decided what country will keep it." Our readers must be well aware of the fact that the Bulgarian army now in Macedonia is under absolute control of the Red Army. On October 2, Eden, taking up this question again, announced that "Britain shall never sign an agreement of truce with Bulgaria as long as the Bulgarian army remains in Greece and Yugoslavia." We cannot clearly understand what Eden meant to say. Does he mean that Britain will sign an agreement of truce with Bulgaria before the conclusion of the present war, should Bulgaria withdraw her army from the regions stated above. But, why does Britain insist on the withdrawal of the Bulgarian army from those regions prior to the establishment of any agreement of truce with Bulgaria. Was she not in negotiation with Bulgaria in August last with a view to reaching an agreement of truce with the latter, in spite of the fact that many Bulgarian troops were in Greece and Macedonia at that time? Then, has Britain changed her attitude against Bulgaria now that the Soviet Union has placed the country under her influence?

The German army seems to have started withdrawal from Greece and the Aegean Sea area. Perhaps, the German army had better withdraw from these areas which have now become an objective of a scramble among the anti-Axis forces.

Ishii Reaches Rangoon

Domei

RANGOON, October 7.—Itaro Ishii, the new Japanese Ambassador to Burma, arrived here this morning by plane.

Wang Ching-wei Sends Condolence Letter On Death of Mitsuru Toyama, Noted Leader

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China who has been recuperating in Japan for some time, sent a letter of condolence on Friday, to be placed before the altar of the late Mitsuru Toyama, ardent nationalist leader.

The letter of condolence read, "I feel I cannot fully express my regrets over the death of the great leader. The late Mr. Toyama symbolized the Japanese spirit and was a pioneer exponent of Pan-Asiatic principles. Not only did he contribute to the reformation of social conditions of Japan, but aided the national movement of Dr. Sun Yet-sen, the late Founder of the Chinese Republic. When the late Mr. Toyama greeted the 90th birthday this year, the Japanese as well as the Chinese prayed for his good health. The news of the death of Mr. Toyama is a source of grief not only to the Japanese, but to the Chinese as well.

"Recalling the old days, and thinking of the development of Japan and China as well as East Asia, I am filled with deep emotions. The spirit of the deceased will, however, live forever and his lofty ideals will be materialized in the future. Here, I wish to express my profound condolences over the death of the great national leader."

DETENTION OF GANDHI ANGERS INDIAN MASSES

Only Way Is for People to Rise In Arms, Says Azad Hind Officer

Domei

SHONAN, October 6.—Stating that the only crime committed by the Indian leaders now held by the British was their intense love for their motherland, Indian observers here denounced Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery's refusal to release them as another instance of Britain's flouting of world opinion and every sense of justice and humanity.

Indian circles further expressed the view that the time for appeals to the British had passed and that blow for blow will be dealt till the last vestige of tyrannical British rule in India is destroyed and India is emancipated.

Sarangapani, Publicity Chief of the local chapter of the Indian Independence League, said that the British think that by keeping these leaders incarcerated under trying conditions they will be able to sap their will-power and so intimidate them into compromising on the issue of complete independence for India.

"However," he declared, "all acts of suppression the British may try will only make the people more adamant in their non-cooperative attitude with British imperialistic forces."

"The fear that the march of the Indian National Army has put into the hearts of the British tyrants in India is clearly reflected in Amery's refusal to release these leaders for the British fear that they might collaborate from inside India with the forces of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to wrest independence from the hands of the British," he further stated.

"Amery's refusal did not come as a surprise for despite the protests of the entire Indian nation, they had already allowed Mahadev Desai, Gandhi's secretary and confidant, and Mahatma's wife, to die under appalling conditions in prison," declared Doctor P. T. Nathan, prominent local member of the advisory council, adding that this refusal of Amery will further stir up the hatred of the Indians for the British and lead to increased unrest among the masses who worship these leaders almost as gods.

"The British understand one argument and one alone—the mailed fist," declared Hardit Singh, recruiting and training chief of the Indian Independence League, adding that no amount of entreaties or appeals to their sense of justice will ever make the British release these leaders.

"The only way to obtain their quick release," he continued, "is for the Indian masses to rise up and break the doors of all prisons of India just as the French did to the Bastille toward the close of the 18th century. I have no doubt that the hatred already bred in the Indian masses by the repeated British acts of cruelty and callousness will find an outlet pretty soon in such an uprising."

RAIL SYSTEM RESHUFFLED

Move to Increase Transport Capacity for Vital War Goods

A reshuffle in the railway system in Japan Proper, effective from October 11, was announced by the Communications and Transportation Ministry on Friday.

The change will be effected in order to increase the transportation capacity for vital supplies and to ensure easier travelling in and around principal cities primarily for the benefit of war workers. A total of 26 freight trains will be increased per day on principal railway lines to facilitate the transportation of essential supplies while 120 additional passenger trains covering the distance of 2,400 kilometers will be run for armament laborers.

There will be no change in the schedules for express trains on the Tokaido and Sanyo lines, except for the fact that the Tokyo-Kagoshima train leaving the capital at 11 a.m. and the Kagoshima-Tokyo train leaving Kagoshima at 1:10 p.m. will run with the speed of ordinary trains between Kumamoto and Kagoshima. The 504 and 505 trains running between Aomori and Osaka along the Japan Sea coast will be abolished. As the result of the change, the express trains will take about an hour longer in travelling between Tokyo and Shimonoseki and about 22 minutes more between Tokyo and Osaka.

CANTON PEOPLE AROUSED

Resent Blind-Bombings of City by U.S. Air Force in China

Domei

CANTON, October 4.—In a desperate attempt to reverse the military setbacks in southeastern China, the American air force in China has launched blind-bombings of the Canton area, causing heavy casualties among the non-combatants and blasting the Red Cross Hospital, schools and inns in the city.

All the enemy's advance air bases in southeastern China except Liuchow and Nanning, have been destroyed by the Japanese Air Force. Attempting to reverse the setbacks, the enemy air force has been conducting blind-bombings of the peace zone. For the last few days, enemy formations of bomber and fighter planes have zoomed over the Canton area, taking advantage of the moonlight and bombed the thoroughfares mostly inhabited by the Chinese for many successive hours. As a result of the enemy wanton attacks, heavy casualties were caused among the non-combatants.

On the afternoon of September 30, the enemy attackers dropped bombs in the city, blasting the Red Cross Hospital, schools, inns and other non-military establishments. Continuously coming in many waves till yesterday, the enemy air force raided the city.

The enemy is undoubtedly conducting nerve warfare, scheming to disturb the people's safety. However, contrary to the enemy's design, the residents have not been in the least intimidated by the enemy maneuvers, but their resentment against the brutality of the American air force has been greatly intensified.

600 CADETS GRADUATE FROM P.I. CONSTABULARY

All Immediately Appointed Non-Commissioned Officers of Filipino Armed Forces

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—Cadets of the Philippine Constabulary Academy numbering 600, burning with enthusiasm to serve their country particularly at the present time with the Republic's declaration of war upon the United States and Britain, graduated on October 5 and were immediately appointed non-commissioned officers of the Filipino Armed Forces.

The majority of the graduates come from nearby provinces from where they trekked to Manila some several months ago to volunteer their services for the defense of their motherland. With this graduation the Filipino Armed Forces have been greatly strengthened thus assuring the nation of a greater degree of protection from the constabulary during the present emergency.

Pensionados See Laurel

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—Lieutenants Elpidio Duque and Domingo de Sison, two of the first Filipino Pensionados to Japan who recently returned to Manila after having been abroad more than one year, called on President Jose P. Laurel at Malacanan this morning to pay their respects.

The callers were accompanied by General Arinnio Natividad, Chief of Staff of the Philippine constabulary. Lieutenants Duque and de Sison were two out of the 27 Filipino Pensionados sent to Japan in June last year of whom ten were constabulary officers. The others are scheduled to return to the Philippines shortly, it was learned.

The two Pensionados together with others studied for 8 months at the International Friendship School for the Japanese Language in Japan, after which they attended the Officers School of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, where they stayed for several months.

Expressing their admiration for the efficient police system in Japan, both Duque and de Sison said that they had been especially impressed by the effective price control and distribution of prime commodities in Japan.

Touching on the declaration of war by the Republic of the Philippines on the United States and Britain, the two Filipino officers stated that they are glad to be back in the Philippines where they can better serve the cause of their motherland in safeguarding freedom and independence from western tyranny.

Following their call on President Laurel, they also visited the office of General Guillermo B. Francisco, former chief of the constabulary and at present chairman of the National Advisory Board of Public Security.

Studio for New Dance Opened by Michio Ito, 'Fan Dance' Originator

The originator of the "Fan Dance," Michio Ito, has recently opened a dance studio in Tokyo in order to create a new type of dance—a combination of Japanese, Thai and Javanese. It was a great sensation when he introduced Sally Rand to the U.S. public as his pupil. Sally Rand fascinated and swept America with her striking manner of "Fan Dance" presentation. Mr. Ito is very confident that he can present the world with something entirely new and sensational and the Government authorities here have extended every possible assistance to further his latest plan.

REPORTER DIES IN ACTION

Oba of Yomiuri-Hochi Strafed by Enemy During Wenchow Raid

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 6.—Yoshio Oba, a member of the Military Press Corps and a staff member of the Shanghai Office of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun of Tokyo, died a heroic death, while serving with the Japanese Forces during the Wenchow operations.

He had been actively engaged in reporting war news aboard a certain warship. On September 10 on the occasion of clearing the waterway in the estuary of the Ow River, he went aboard a certain naval vessel when five enemy planes comprising of four P-51's and one B-25 came attacking the vessel. He was strafed by several machine-guns and finally succumbed to the wound.

The reporter's death in action was today announced by the Japanese naval attache office in Shanghai, which will hold the funeral services on October 9 with Rear-Admiral Taizo Kondo, naval attache acting as the chief mourner.

P.I. CHURCHES TO AID POOR

Archbishop O'Doherty Sends Instructions to Archdiocese

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—In line with the Government's policy to render every possible help to the needy, the Catholic churches here have taken steps to give material as well as spiritual aid to the poor.

In a letter addressed to the archdiocese, Archbishop Michael O'Doherty of Manila has authorized parish heads to extend aid to the city's indigent with funds of the church. In taking this measure, Archbishop O'Doherty took the occasion at the same time to interpret the significance of the month of October which is the month of holy rosary and called upon the faithful to perform acts of piety "in the spirit of prayer and practise Christian charity."

RICH MONGOL RESOURCES AWAITING DEVELOPMENT

Lieut.-General Tada, Back From Inspection Trip, Reveals Need Of Exploitation

Systematic development of underground resources of Mongolia is absolutely necessary for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and also for the revival of the Mongol race, declared Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, President of the Scientific Technique Mobilization Society, who has just returned to Tokyo after travelling to Mongolia as the head of the Special Resources Investigation Commission, according to the Asahi.

"The investigation was mainly carried out in the neighborhood of Samonten in the midst of the vast grass field extending 240 kilometers, north to south, from Paotao, the end of the railway line, which is an area bordering on the Gobi desert," said the Lieutenant-General.

"The Samonten district is a vast granite hill, practically uninhabited, but has recently become famous because of its rich resources. Our men directed coolies, and worked day and night to conduct investigation. At the beginning of September the temperature fell to 5 degrees below zero at night.

"There is an iron deposit at Painpokuto, 240 kilometers north of Paotao. Magnetic iron ore covers the entire mountain up to the surface. Standing on its top, we were greatly impressed by the rich deposit. This will also show that in Mongolia are buried various rich resources necessary for the future cultural and scientific construction.

"Mongolians are still leading a normad life in the desert area, isolated from science and culture. They are wasting their days in Lama meditation and idle life. But under the ground where they feed their cattle, there are now found resources of the highest culture. Thus the Mongol race that is now facing ruin is given a new opportunity for recovery."

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British-American Differences Over East Asia

The sharply conflicting standpoints of the United States and Britain in regard to their operations against Japan and East Asia have become still more apparent since the recent Quebec Conference. Each of the two nations has grave doubts about the other; neither trusts the other.

The American attitude toward Britain is based, firstly, on the doubt as to whether Britain has the positive intention of cooperating fully with the American war efforts in the Pacific and whether she is prepared, and has the capacity, to do so; and secondly, on the question as to whether the United States should sanction the British advocacy of the complete recovery of her pre-war rights in East Asia.

In regard to the first point, William Phillips, former political advisor to Eisenhower and a leading critic of the British, has openly declared that there is no positive indication of any British intention of cooperating in the Pacific war, and Senator Chandler has denounced the British, declaring that Britain is not directing her full efforts in the operations in the East Asiatic theater of war. In regard to the second point, a strong view prevails in the United States that the British interests in East Asia should not be returned because they were monopolistic and imperialistic and that the rights in East Asia should be divided after the war according to the price in efforts and sacrifices paid by nations fighting Japan.

Knowing that the war against Japan will be a long and gruelling struggle, the United States is desirous of getting all the British support she can get. But the United States knows full well that Britain is scraping the bottom of her barrel of endurance and strength as a result of the titanic struggle in Europe, that she has not the spirit to pour all her strength into operations against Japan and that to do so would have serious effects on British power. The American demand for full British collaboration in the war against Japan is therefore underlaid by the desire, firstly, to throw against Japan all the force which can possibly be gathered, and secondly, by doing so to wear out her imperialistic competitor. The United States hopes to facilitate the realization of a purely American domination of East Asia in this manner.

The American intention to deprive Britain of all her interests in East Asia has already been shown in the declaration of such senators as McKellar and Reynolds and the urgings on the part of such American imperialists as Lippmann for American possession of all the Pacific islands. Hence, at the same time that she is trying to force Britain to exert her all in East Asia, the United States is trying to minimize the political significance of the British effort. Thus, according to a Baltimore Sun report, the United States Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was taken to Quebec in order to "persuade Britain that she can afford only a minor share in the Far Eastern campaign." The same report added that high-ranking American officers were also of the opinion that Britain's role should be confined to "mopping-up operations."

In other words, the American attitude is based on the view that the British efforts in the war against Japan constitute only a token cooperation and on the intention to shut Britain out of East Asia after the war.

This attitude has created grave apprehensions in the breasts of Churchill and his imperialistic associates. It is reported that at the Quebec Conference Churchill frantically opposed the plan for the establishment of an American commander-in-chief for the Pacific operations and that he barely succeeded in having the plan shelved. And at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting with the press following the close of the conference, Churchill took particular care to stress that the British possess the positive intention of taking full part in the Pacific operations, asserting that the British did not want to shirk their obligations in the war against Japan. Churchill, in a weird attempt at whimsy, said that the Americans "shall not have all the good things to themselves." Too, in his speech before Parliament after his return from Quebec, he bombastically stated that he hoped to send to the Pacific a fleet which would be able to deal with the Japanese fleet by itself. These were vocal gestures intended to ameliorate the harshening American opinion. Churchill also attempted to emphasize how courageously the Mountbatten forces, who are being sharply denounced in the United States, are fighting by pointing to the enormous size of their casualties. And a challenge to the American intention to shut Britain out of East Asia was the special emphasis he laid on the British interests in that part of the world.

Meanwhile, the British magazine, Economist, has also struck at the American distrust of Britain and the American intention to monopolize East Asia. Declaring that the British interests in East Asia were greater than those of the United States and that upon their recovery depended the rise or fall of Britain, the magazine said that Britain was determined to stake everything in the operations against Japan. But, observed the periodical, it is questionable whether the American leaders would welcome positive British cooperation. It asked why the Americans regarded the British operations on the Burma front only as a hindrance. Stressing that the warped American view of the British East Asiatic interests and British imperialism would not be allowed to obliterate the British interests in East Asia, the magazine added the warning that doubts concerning Britain's determination and preparations for prosecuting the war against Japan would give rise to fatal political misunderstandings after the war.

Also stressing Britain's part in the war in the Pacific, the Daily Mail in a recent editorial commented that "the disaster at Pearl Harbor is matched by the loss of Singapore." The paper stated: "The Americans have relied on British Empire bases. Without Australia and the work of her forces and people, the war could never have been begun. Without Ceylon, the control of the Indian Ocean would have fallen to Japan."

These British attempts at assuring the United States of the part Britain will play, and has already played, in the war against Japan, however, will not alter the basic American intention to acquire monopolistic control over all East Asia by eliminating the Western European nations, including Britain, the Netherlands and France. The United States is driving to force Britain to gather her waning strength and to consume it all in the war against Japan. By the end of the war Britain will have lost even the strength to protest against the United States. The fatal political misunderstandings between the United States and Britain are not a phenomenon which will occur after the war. They have already started and are taking on a clearly definable form.

A Year Ago Today

October 9, 1943

Bomber plane units of the United States Eighth Air Force, in a large formation, attacked the Baltic Sea coast area, and bombed Gothenhafen, Ankland and other places. German fighter planes immediately rose to oppose to enemy planes which were flying at a very high altitude between Jutland and Danzig, and fierce air fighting lasting several hours, developed. One Messerschmidt fighter plane shot down four United States bomber planes in nine minutes, thus establishing a new record since the beginning of the present war.

As the American air units approached the coast, German ground batteries opened fire, shooting down 62 American four-motored bomber planes.

* * *

The British Admiralty announced today that the British destroyer, Intrepid has been lost.

BRITAIN'S LABOR SITUATION

Number of Female Workers Increases in War Industries

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Britain's mobilized forces in June last year were roughly estimated at about one-fourth of her population or 4,250,000, subdivided as follows: 2,300,000 for her army forces, 600,000 for her navy, 1,100,000 for her aviation forces, 250,000 for her civilian forces, 250,000 for the women's auxiliary army forces, 50,000 for the women's auxiliary naval forces, 100,000 for the women's auxiliary aviation forces and 100,000 for other women's auxiliary services.

But when full preparations for a second front landing operations began to be pushed, further mobilization became necessary. At first men were mobilized even though there was a lack of equipment. The peak in this mobilization was reached in November, 1943. The London Times declared that the commencement of the Second Front landing snatched away 1,250,000 men from the British munitions industry either as service men or for employment on more important industries. While it is not clear what percentage out of this 1,250,000 men was actually enlisted in the armed services, it is conceivable that Britain exhausted her manpower resources in the mobilization for that gigantic operation. The London Times has admitted that Britain today, has no manpower reserve.

In 1938 when war clouds were fast gathering over Europe, it will be recalled that Britain replaced her former volunteer system by a military conscription system. She first passed a military training act, and then made a registration of youths compulsory. On September 3 she adopted the national conscription act. By this act all who were 20 years old except conscientious objectors, became subject to military conscription. In January, 1940, the conscription age was reduced from 20 to 19 years old and in 1942 it was further reduced to 18. Moreover, all youths even under 18 were required to be registered. Those who are registered may be mobilized as soon as they attain their eighteenth birthday, but those wishing to volunteer may be taken into the armed services when they are seventeen and a half years old. It is thus clear that Britain cannot lower the conscription age any further. Last April the British Government announced that the privileged deferment of mobilization would be suspended for those who are below 39 years old.

To Mobilize Colonial Forces

It is conceivable that Britain is planning to mobilize colonial forces in face of the exhaustion of her manpower supply. Australia has no manpower reserve, while India has already mobilized 2,000,000 men but since the majority of them must be employed in India it would be impossible to send any great portion of them to Europe. Canada may be considered to be a powerful manpower reservoir but how many men she can send to Europe is not clear.

In line with military mobilization, labor mobilization has been carried out with increasing intensity for the purpose of producing ammunitions and other war materials to be used in the Second Front operations. Britain faced a great difficulty in effecting her labor mobilization. After the Teheran Conference, she expanded her existing munitions plants and constructed new ones only to meet with increasing labor shortages. Thus in her intensive shipbuilding program, she had to employ many unskilled workers. The production of amphibian tanks and other military vehicles was faced with a similar situation. This great scarcity of labor power is clearly indicated by the following table of manpower mobilization at the close of 1943 (in 1,000 persons):

	Men	Women	Total
Available workers	15,900	17,230	23,130
Actual mobilization	15,000	7,750	22,750
Unmobilized persons	900	9,480	10,380

(Note: Available workers consist of persons between the ages of 14 to 64.)

Those persons of more than 65 years of age and who are on the working force number 1,000,000, bringing the total working force to 24 million. The reserve manpower consists of the aged, crippled and lame who are unable to work or women with dependents.

Age Limit Raised

That Britain has no more labor supply is clear from the very fact that the maximum age limit for women workers has been raised to 50 and that 90 per cent of the women between the ages of 18 and 40 and 80 per cent of the married women are today gainfully employed. The percentage of women workers in the aircraft industry was raised from 12 per cent in 1940 to 40 per cent in 1943. In the munitions industries, including shipbuilding, in 1943 one-third of their entire labor force was provided by women. The percentages of women hands in the principal branches of the munitions industries at the close of 1943 were as follows:

Industries:	Pct.
Aircraft	40
Ordnance	60
Machinery	35
Iron	18
Chemical	35
Explosive	52

The London Times has pointed out that without women's production efforts it would have been impossible to undertake the invasion operations. The British mobilization authorities poured their entire energies on the mobilization of women in order to fill up the scarcity of the male labor supply in the preparations for the Second Front operations since the close of the Teheran Conference. This was manifested by the Government's raise in the registration age of women to 50 years of age. Thus has Britain tapped the last source of her labor supply.

Roosevelt or Dewey?

General Pattern of Campaign Strategy of Two Parties Furnishes Clear Indications of Probable Outcome

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Will Franklin D. Roosevelt succeed in becoming the President of the United States for the fourth time, or will Governor Thomas E. Dewey manage to stop the present incumbent's unprecedented march toward a well-nigh permanent tenure of office? The answer to this question which is fraught with such deep significance to the United States and indirectly even to the whole world must of course await the verdict of the polls on November 7. But already the nature of the election issues and the general pattern of the campaign strategy of the two opposing parties furnish quite clear indications of the probable outcome. These indications are that, barring the unforeseen contingency of an overwhelming disaster to the American military forces or a sudden ending of the war before the election, President Roosevelt will be re-elected.

An analysis of these advance indications may be made from several angles. First, there is the factor of the personal qualifications of the two candidates. President Roosevelt enters the fray with the advantage of the tremendous prestige of the high office which he has already enjoyed for twelve years and with the wide experience which he has acquired in the fields of both domestic politics and international diplomacy during this time. He also is the cleverest and most astute politician who has ever appeared in American history. Furthermore, however much he may antagonize and infuriate some classes of people, there is no question but that he possesses a magnetic personal charm and the genius of a born demagogue which captivate the enthusiastic devotion of the masses.

In contrast, Thomas Dewey has had little experience in politics on a national scale and no experience at all in the complicated field of foreign relations. As Governor of New York, although he has been thoroughly competent, he has not been outstandingly brilliant. His only real claim to fame rests upon his record of "racket-busting" during his earlier service as District Attorney of New York, which after all was an achievement of only local significance. Forceful and vigorous as he undoubtedly is, his youth and inexperience make but a poor impression beside the wily polish of the veteran President, while Dewey's hard and serious mien holds little popular appeal compared to the ingratiating personality of Roosevelt.

Avoids Tactical Blunders

Dewey hence commands no devoted popular following, his supporters are motivated by no personal love for the man but only by the negative considerations of opposition to Roosevelt and loyalty to the Republican Party as an organization. As far as mere ability and personal popularity are concerned, the Republican Party possesses many other men of equal or even greater qualifications. Dewey has emerged as the Republican candidate not because he is in any sense the natural leader of the Party, but because for all his outward appearance of forcefulness he has been circumspect and discreet, refusing to commit himself unequivocably to any decided views and avoiding the tactical blunders which some of the more brilliant leaders of the Party like Willkie or Stassen have committed through their impetuosity or fervor of conviction. It is thus by this non-committal colorlessness that Dewey has made himself the only available candidate behind whom all factions of the Party could unite without violence to their conviction and prejudices.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, commands the unquestioning devotion of the masses. He wields dictatorial control over the Democratic Party which he has completely dominated for twelve years, and although he is unpopular with the conservative Southern Democrats, their activities are not such as cannot be counteracted by a few deft maneuvers. The younger men who are the real work horses of the Democratic Party and of the present Administration are for the most part personal proteges of Roosevelt who would do nothing contrary to the bidding of their master. Within the Democratic Party there is no figure who can hope to compete with Roosevelt in the matter of sheer ability, personal influence, or control over the Party organization.

Thus, as far as the personal factor is concerned, the advantages are all on the side of Roosevelt who towers over Dewey.

As for the factor of the fundamental issues at stake, Roosevelt also enjoys an inestimable advantage. He is making most of the fact that the United States is engaged in war, and as Commander-in-Chief of the nation's armed forces he is in a position to demand the unquestioned loyalty and support of all Americans regardless of their normal political affiliations. He can have his underlings argue with telling effect that it would be dangerous to change leadership in the midst of the unfinished task of waging the war, quoting the old saying about the unwisdom of "changing horses in the middle of the stream," while, he himself pretends to be motivated only by the high call of duty. How cleverly Roosevelt is exploiting this situation can be seen from his message announcing his candidacy, in which he pretentiously declared:

Roosevelt's Message

Every one of our sons serving in this war has officers from whom he takes his orders. Such officers have superior officers. The President is the Commander-in-Chief and he, too, has his superior officers—the people of the United States. I would accept and serve, but I would not run in the usual partisan, political sense. But if the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line. . . . All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid the public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's chief executive. Such would be my choice. But, we of this generation chance to live in a day and hour when our nation has been attacked, and when its future existence and the future existence of our chosen method of government are at stake. . . . Therefore, reluctantly, but as a good soldier, I repeat that I will accept and serve in this office. I am so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States—the sovereign people of the United States.

How hypocritical this statement is will be readily apparent to anyone who knows anything of the personal character of Roosevelt. A man of overweaning ambition, an egoist who is enamored of power and of the outward trappings of authority as well, a megalomaniac possessed of an almost pathological Messianic complex which makes him believe himself to be "indispensable" to the nation, he obviously craves nothing more intensely than to continue as President. But this pose of a dutiful soldier standing at his post despite personal inclinations to the contrary is such an unassailable one in view of the present war-induced psychological and emotional condition of the American public that no one can dare openly critize it.

Although the chairman of the Republican National Committee did venture to take a pot shot at this statement of Roosevelt, the Republican Party has deemed it wise to let Roosevelt's position as the nation's war leader go unchallenged. Thus, in deference to the coercive force of wartime patriotism and the restraints of wartime curbs on free expression, the Republicans have been forced to leave out the whole field of the conduct of the war and foreign policy from consideration as a campaign issue.

Lack of United Conviction

The decision of the Republicans to evade the issue of war and foreign policy also springs from the lack of any united conviction within the Republican Party itself on this matter. Although the chief opposition to the Administration's policy of warmongering interventionism in international affairs has come from the ranks of the Republicans, by the time of the last presidential election enough Republicans had been captivated by the general interventionist sentiment which was already beginning to sweep over the country to make the Republican Party put forth as its candidate a man like Wendell Willkie who thoroughly agreed with his opponent Roosevelt as far as foreign policy was concerned. Today, swayed more than ever by a reformer's superiority complex and a chauvinistic imperialism fanned by the war, the American people have become more interventionist-inclined than ever before. In the face of this trend the isolationist element in the Republican Party, although it succeeded in destroying Willkie's hopes of becoming a presidential contender again, has not been strong enough to commit the Party to an open opposition to Roosevelt's interventionist foreign policy. Dewey, possessing no firm personal convictions in the matter of international affairs and seeking to ride on the current of the times, repudiated his earlier suspected isolationist leanings to commit himself unmistakably enough, even if a bit vaguely, to the support of the general outlines of Roosevelt's foreign policy. Even John Bricker, the Republicans' vice-presidential candidate, who had been regarded as an orthodox old-fashioned Republican isolationist, has found it expedient to appear as a convert to interventionism.

This does not mean that it will make no difference in America's foreign relations whether Roosevelt or Dewey is elected. Undoubtedly it will make a tremendous difference in the vigor and finesse with which America's diplomacy is conducted, depending on whether Roosevelt with his experience and determination bordering on obsession or Dewey with his inexperience and lack of firm conviction takes the helm. But at least as a campaign issue, the Republican Party will not—because it can not—make use of the war and foreign policy.

Supporting the main outlines of the Democrats' foreign policy, therefore, the Republicans can offer only vague hints that they can do better than the Democrats themselves in carrying out the Democrats' own program. But this argument is not convincing, because the Republicans obviously have no experts in the field of foreign affairs who have the experience and international standing of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and because the Republicans, in view of their late and hesitant conversion to interventionism and the presence in their ranks of the temporarily silenced but unconverted isolationists, have not been able to put forward a specific plan of action. Dewey can only unrealistically pretend that the war will soon be over, and claim that however much Roosevelt as a war leader is deserving of support, the making of peace should be entrusted to vigorous and youthful new men instead of being left to the "tired war leaders."

Exercise Tremendous Advantage

So by thus forcing the Republicans to evade the most vital subject in American public life today, the subject of war and foreign policy, the Democrats exercise a tremendous advantage over their rivals.

The exclusion of the whole field of war and foreign relations from being a direct issue in the election campaign has therefore narrowed the conflict to the realm of domestic affairs. But in this field likewise, the Democrats hold a considerable margin of advantage. In the last presidential campaign the Republicans could make much over the fact that President Roosevelt's re-election then would violate the long-standing tradition that no man should occupy the presidency for a third term. But notwithstanding this tradition, Roosevelt was powerful enough to secure a third term. Now that the old precedent has already been broken, there will be less theoretical basis than ever for opposition to still another term. As one wag has declared, "There's a law against bigamy but none against trigamy." Since the Republicans were unable to prevent Roosevelt from breaking the powerful no-third-term tradition, less reason will there be than ever to assume that they will be able to prevent him from securing a fourth term against which tradition has no provision.

The best that the Republicans can do is to attack the Roosevelt Administration as a one-man regime which with its extensive but highly centralized bureaucracy, has undemocratically taken the real power of government out of the hands of the people. Dewey proclaims that, if elected, he would restore the government to the people, reduce the vast bureaucratic structure which Roosevelt has built up, strictly restrict the scope of activity of the Federal Government, an decentralize authority among the state and local governments which are more closely amenable to popular control.

However much this promise of a broader, more democratic base for government may appeal to the traditionalists, however sound its theoretical basis, the masses of the American people of today are not vitally interested in the issue of a bureaucracy dominated by one man versus decentralized local autonomy per se. They are interested primarily in their own personal welfare, in their own personal security and prosperity, and not in the form of government. They will favor any government which gives them more jobs, better pay, and a more luxurious standard of living, whether it be a thinly disguised personal dictatorship, a plutocratic oligarchy, or a real democracy, just so long as the outward forms of democracy are nominally preserved. Hence, the Republicans' attack upon the present Democratic Administration is likely to prove unfruitful unless it can be linked in some way to the voters' economic interests.

This means that the bitterest fight in the presidential campaign will be fought over the economic issue. And on this issue the Democrats expose their most vulnerable front and the Republicans nourish their greatest hopes of making an impressive showing. But even here it is highly doubtful whether the Republican strength is sufficient to carry them to victory.

Claim Same Objectives

Both sides fully realize that what appeals most to the masses of the American voters are social security and easy living. Both parties therefore claim the same objectives, namely, more jobs, better pay, expanding business, and a luxury standard of living. But as to how these common aims are to be attained, the two parties offer diametrically opposed plans based on diametrically opposed political and economic philosophies, although there is a dissenting minority in both camps.

The Republican Party holds in the main to the view that prosperity can best be secured by adhering, or returning, to what it considers the traditional "American way of life." This American way of life, it contends, rests upon private, competitive enterprise free from any arbitrary control by the government. It calls for the preservation of private property rights as opposed to government ownership. It maintains that competitive enterprise brings better values, higher quality, and lower prices, and hence a higher standard of living. It proclaims that the "American system" is individualistic and attacks the Democratic Administration as being collectivist, and calls upon the nation to reject the Democratic efforts to standardize human beings in bureaucratic planned and controlled economy.

The Republican Party claims that it will return the government to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, return legislative powers to the legislature, restore the checks and balances inherent in the traditional American system of constitutional government, a system which it claims the Roosevelt Administration with its elaboration of executive power has been steadily undermining. The Republican Party also promises a drastic reduction of government spending and consequently of taxes, and it castigates the Democrats' New Deal program for fostering social reform through the dishonest means of manipulating taxation measures in a way which injures the class that pays the most taxes. Such social reforms at the expense of those who contribute most toward production, as measured by their ability to pay taxes, will, by depriving them of their just rewards, destroy all incentive for productive work, the Republicans claim. Carried to its logical conclusion, the stand of the Republican Party amounts to virtually a pure form of laissez-faire.

(To Be Concluded)

THE PRESENT CHINA CAMPAIGN

U.S. Plans to Use Chungking for Advancement of Own Ends

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Japanese campaign waged in Central and South China is Japan's reply to the challenge of the enemy flung at the Cairo Conference. It was a campaign which started on April 18, with the advance of the Imperial Forces into Honan after their successful crossing of the Yellow and New Yellow Rivers, and which led to the Hunan operations. It is the answer to Admiral Nimitz's vaunted counter-offensive.

It means, in short, the successful forestalling of the enemy ambitions to launch air raids on the Japanese homeland as a part of his all-out offensive program. As a result of this campaign, complete traffic has been restored on the Peking-Hankow Railway and it is expected that the opening of the entire length of the Hankow-Canton Railway will assure uninterrupted communications between Central and South China. Moreover, these operations have brought under our control vast natural resources, including rice, wheat, cotton, millet, beans, antimony, tungsten, coal, and other agricultural and mineral products. These will be utilized in the strengthening of the fighting power of Japan and the Nanking Government.

Battles Are Decisive

One outstanding feature of this great campaign which must be stressed is the decisive character of the clash between the Japanese and American forces on the continent, in the air as well as on land. Regarding this feature the Japanese Government made the following announcement on July 5: "On the continent America and Britain are bent on furthering their ambitions of conquest and supremacy. But the Imperial Army and Navy have, by taking the initiative, succeeded everywhere in dispossessing the enemy of his bases, destroying his forces and thus completely upsetting his projected war program. The objective of our present campaign lies only in the crushing of his ambitious designs of conquest and supremacy in China. Hence from the outset, the Chinese populace are our friends, and even among those in the Chungking army who do not cooperate with the Anglo-Americans are not our enemies." Thus is clarified Japan's true intentions in this campaign, again emphasizing the immutability of our China policy. The announcement elucidates the fact that our continental campaign is a part of the War of Greater East Asia in which we aim only to crush the Anglo-Americans.

In the Chinese campaign, however, America has sought to strengthen her own force while giving Chungking very little help. According to an American Congressional report regarding United States aid to Chungking under the Lend-Lease, the greatest portion of these Lend-Lease goods is being sent to supply the American air force in China. Her inability to increase the volume of war aid lies in shipping difficulties. This inadvertently reveals the fact that her assistance to Chungking is no longer "aid to Chungking" as has been claimed hitherto, but solely for the purpose of supplying her own air force. In this connection, we must take note of the fact that, in spite of the shipping difficulties the United States is increasing the volume of her shipments to her own air force in China by enlarging her air transport force. This is being done by her large transport planes which fly by way of Florida, to India, and thence to Chungking. The fact that the number of enemy planes, either destroyed or damaged, ran up into several scores each time our continuous night raids were carried out on such places in South China as Kweilin, Liuchow, Tanchuk and Chihkiang, from the latter part of July to the first part of August, shows the increase of his aircraft supply. It shows, moreover, that the air route is being rapidly strengthened between the United States and Chungking, or rather from Florida, Karachi, Kunming to Chungking.

Americans Make Their Appearance

It was reported that in the Honan campaign some American general staff members directed operations after joining the Chungking army headquarters, and that in the battles around Hengyang and Hunan, some American land forces made their first appearance. These latter units are said to have been air-borne troops selected from the American forces in India, who parachuted down to relieve the besieged Chungking defenders during the battle of Hengyang.

It is quite clear now that it is the intention of America to sacrifice Chungking in order to carry out her designs in her Chinese campaign. Thus, whether Chungking likes it or not, America is committed to a policy of bleeding Chungking to death.

As everybody knows, President Roosevelt dispatched Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Chungking as a special envoy on May 20. About the time of Wallace's departure from America, the London Observer stated: "Wallace's Chungking trip is indicative of the change in America's sentimental attitude to realism." This sentimentalism formerly was reflected in America's "Aid to Chiang Kai-shek policy," but the present realism of the United States is seen in her strategic policy to utilize Chungking as a means to an end.

U.S. Utilizing Chungking

This realism means also that further pressure will be brought to bear on Chungking. One of such pressure is manifested in America's attitude toward the dispute between Chungking and the Chinese Communists. While it is known Wallace failed in his effort to settle this differences, there is no doubt that the United States will try again. This is attested to by a threatening editorial appearing in the American weekly New Republic, which says: "If Chungking persists in just maintaining a state of passive resistance against Japan while fighting the Communists, the Anglo-American Governments will be forced to support the Yenan regime, instead of Chungking."

Another manifestation of America's realistic policy may be observed in her dispatch of an American general staff mission and the training of the Chungking troops in American methods. Sometime this realistic attitude of the United States will come out as a criticism of the helplessness and ineptitude of the Chungking forces and at other times as a denunciation of Chungking's pressure on the Communists. It is a fact that the Cairo Conference was held soon after Hanson Baldwin had criticized the Chungking army as an antiquated fighting unit and that it was proposed that the American-trained Chungking troops and those stationed should be taken away from Chungking right after the New York Times charged Chungking of not aiding the Anglo-American operations in Burma. These crafty, shifty moves reveal that the final objective of the United States is to gain control of the Chungking army forces.

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British-American Differences Over East Asia

The sharply conflicting standpoints of the United States and Britain in regard to their operations against Japan and East Asia have become still more apparent since the recent Quebec Conference. Each of the two nations has grave doubts about the other; neither trusts the other.

The American attitude toward Britain is based, firstly, on the doubt as to whether Britain has the positive intention of cooperating fully with the American war efforts in the Pacific and whether she is prepared, and has the capacity, to do so; and secondly, on the question as to whether the United States should sanction the British advocacy of the complete recovery of her pre-war rights in East Asia.

In regard to the first point, William Phillips, former political advisor to Eisenhower and a leading critic of the British, has openly declared that there is no positive indication of any British intention of cooperating in the Pacific war, and Senator Chandler has denounced the British, declaring that Britain is not directing her full efforts in the operations in the East Asiatic theater of war. In regard to the second point, a strong view prevails in the United States that the British interests in East Asia should not be returned because they were monopolistic and imperialistic and that the rights in East Asia should be divided after the war according to the price in efforts and sacrifices paid by nations fighting Japan.

Knowing that the war against Japan will be a long and gruelling struggle, the United States is desirous of getting all the British support she can get. But the United States knows full well that Britain is scraping the bottom of her barrel of endurance and strength as a result of the titanic struggle in Europe, that she has not the spirit to pour all her strength into operations against Japan and that to do so would have serious effects on British power. The American demand for full British collaboration in the war against Japan is therefore underlaid by the desire, firstly, to throw against Japan all the force which can possibly be gathered, and secondly, by doing so to wear out her imperialistic competitor. The United States hopes to facilitate the realization of a purely American domination of East Asia in this manner.

The American intention to deprive Britain of all her interests in East Asia has already been shown in the declaration of such senators as McKellar and Reynolds and the urgings on the part of such American imperialists as Lippmann for American possession of all the Pacific islands. Hence, at the same time that she is trying to force Britain to exert her all in East Asia, the United States is trying to minimize the political significance of the British effort. Thus, according to a Baltimore Sun report, the United States Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was taken to Quebec in order to "persuade Britain that she can afford only a minor share in the Far Eastern campaign." The same report added that high-ranking American officers were also of the opinion that Britain's role should be confined to "mopping-up operations."

In other words, the American attitude is based on the view that the British efforts in the war against Japan constitute only a token cooperation and on the intention to shut Britain out of East Asia after the war.

This attitude has created grave apprehensions in the breasts of Churchill and his imperialistic associates. It is reported that at the Quebec Conference Churchill frantically opposed the plan for the establishment of an American commander-in-chief for the Pacific operations and that he barely succeeded in having the plan shelved. And at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting with the press following the close of the conference, Churchill took particular care to stress that the British possess the positive intention of taking full part in the Pacific operations, asserting that the British did not want to shirk their obligations in the war against Japan. Churchill, in a weird attempt at whimsy, said that the Americans "shall not have all the good things to themselves." Too, in his speech before Parliament after his return from Quebec, he bombastically stated that he hoped to send to the Pacific a fleet which would be able to deal with the Japanese fleet by itself. These were vocal gestures intended to ameliorate the harshening American opinion. Churchill also attempted to emphasize how courageously the Mountbatten forces, who are being sharply denounced in the United States, are fighting by pointing to the enormous size of their casualties. And a challenge to the American intention to shut Britain out of East Asia was the special emphasis he laid on the British interests in that part of the world.

Meanwhile, the British magazine, Economist, has also struck at the American distrust of Britain and the American intention to monopolize East Asia. Declaring that the British interests in East Asia were greater than those of the United States and that upon their recovery depended the rise or fall of Britain, the magazine said that Britain was determined to stake everything in the operations against Japan. But, observed the periodical, it is questionable whether the American leaders would welcome positive British cooperation. It asked why the Americans regarded the British operations on the Burma front only as a hindrance. Stressing that the warped American view of the British East Asiatic interests and British imperialism would not be allowed to obliterate the British interests in East Asia, the magazine added the warning that doubts concerning Britain's determination and preparations for prosecuting the war against Japan would give rise to fatal political misunderstandings after the war.

Also stressing Britain's part in the war in the Pacific, the Daily Mail in a recent editorial commented that "the disaster at Pearl Harbor is matched by the loss of Singapore." The paper stated: "The Americans have relied on British Empire bases. Without Australia and the work of her forces and people, the war could never have been begun. Without Ceylon, the control of the Indian Ocean would have fallen to Japan."

These British attempts at assuring the United States of the part Britain will play, and has already played, in the war against Japan, however, will not alter the basic American intention to acquire monopolistic control over all East Asia by eliminating the Western European nations, including Britain, the Netherlands and France. The United States is driving to force Britain to gather her waning strength and to consume it all in the war against Japan. By the end of the war Britain will have lost even the strength to protest against the United States. The fatal political misunderstandings between the United States and Britain are not a phenomenon which will occur after the war. They have already started and are taking on a clearly definable form.

A Year Ago Today

October 9, 1943

Bomber plane units of the United States Eighth Air Force, in a large formation, attacked the Baltic Sea coast area, and bombed Gothenhafen, Ankland and other places. German fighter planes immediately rose to oppose to enemy planes which were flying at a very high altitude between Jutland and Danzig, and fierce air fighting lasting several hours, developed. One Messerschmidt fighter plane shot down four United States bomber planes in nine minutes, thus establishing a new record since the beginning of the present war.

As the American air units approached the coast, German ground batteries opened fire, shooting down 62 American four-motored bomber planes.

* * *

The British Admiralty announced today that the British destroyer, Intrepid has been lost.

BRITAIN'S LABOR SITUATION

Number of Female Workers Increases in War Industries

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Britain's mobilized forces in June last year were roughly estimated at about one-fourth of her population or 4,250,000, subdivided as follows: 2,300,000 for her army forces, 600,000 for her navy, 1,100,000 for her aviation forces, 250,000 for her civilian forces, 250,000 for the women's auxiliary army forces, 50,000 for the women's auxiliary naval forces, 100,000 for the women's auxiliary aviation forces and 100,000 for other women's auxiliary services.

But when full preparations for a second front landing operations began to be pushed, further mobilization became necessary. At first men were mobilized even though there was a lack of equipment. The peak in this mobilization was reached in November, 1943. The London Times declared that the commencement of the Second Front landing snatched away 1,250,000 men from the British munitions industry either as service men or for employment on more important industries. While it is not clear what percentage out of this 1,250,000 men was actually enlisted in the armed services, it is conceivable that Britain exhausted her manpower resources in the mobilization for that gigantic operation. The London Times has admitted that Britain today, has no manpower reserve.

In 1938 when war clouds were fast gathering over Europe, it will be recalled that Britain replaced her former volunteer system by a military conscription system. She first passed a military training act, and then made a registration of youths compulsory. On September 3 she adopted the national conscription act. By this act all who were 20 years old except conscientious objectors, became subject to military conscription. In January, 1940, the conscription age was reduced from 20 to 19 years old and in 1942 it was further reduced to 18. Moreover, all youths even under 18 were required to be registered. Those who are registered may be mobilized as soon as they attain their eighteenth birthday, but those wishing to volunteer may be taken into the armed services when they are seventeen and a half years old. It is thus clear that Britain cannot lower the conscription age any further. Last April the British Government announced that the privileged deferment of mobilization would be suspended for those who are below 39 years old.

To Mobilize Colonial Forces

It is conceivable that Britain is planning to mobilize colonial forces in face of the exhaustion of her manpower supply. Australia has no manpower reserve, while India has already mobilized 2,000,000 men but since the majority of them must be employed in India it would be impossible to send any great portion of them to Europe. Canada may be considered to be a powerful manpower reservoir but how many men she can send to Europe is not clear.

In line with military mobilization, labor mobilization has been carried out with increasing intensity for the purpose of producing ammunitions and other war materials to be used in the Second Front operations. Britain faced a great difficulty in effecting her labor mobilization. After the Teheran Conference, she expanded her existing munitions plants and constructed new ones only to meet with increasing labor shortages. Thus in her intensive shipbuilding program, she had to employ many unskilled workers. The production of amphibian tanks and other military vehicles was faced with a similar situation. This great scarcity of labor power is clearly indicated by the following table of manpower mobilization at the close of 1943 (in 1,000 persons):

	Men	Women	Total
Available workers. . . .	15,900	17,230	23,130
Actual mobilization. .	15,000	7,750	22,750
Unmobilized persons. .	900	9,480	10,380

(Note: Available workers consist of persons between the ages of 14 to 64.)

Those persons of more than 65 years of age and who are on the working force number 1,000,000, bringing the total working force to 24 million. The reserve manpower consists of the aged, crippled and lame who are unable to work or women with dependents.

Age Limit Raised

That Britain has no more labor supply is clear from the very fact that the maximum age limit for women workers has been raised to 50 and that 90 per cent of the women between the ages of 18 and 40 and 80 per cent of the married women are today gainfully employed. The percentage of women workers in the aircraft industry was raised from 12 per cent in 1940 to 40 per cent in 1943. In the munitions industries, including shipbuilding, in 1943 one-third of their entire labor force was provided by women. The percentages of women hands in the principal branches of the munitions industries at the close of 1943 were as follows:

Industries:	Pct.
Aircraft	40
Ordnance	60
Machinery	35
Iron	18
Chemical	35
Explosive	52

The London Times has pointed out that without women's production efforts it would have been impossible to undertake the invasion operations. The British mobilization authorities poured their entire energies on the mobilization of women in order to fill up the scarcity of the male labor supply in the preparations for the Second Front operations since the close of the Teheran Conference. This was manifested by the Government's raise in the registration age of women to 50 years of age. Thus has Britain tapped the last source of her labor supply.

Roosevelt or Dewey?

General Pattern of Campaign Strategy of Two Parties Furnishes Clear Indications of Probable Outcome

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Will Franklin D. Roosevelt succeed in becoming the President of the United States for the fourth time, or will Governor Thomas E. Dewey manage to stop the present incumbent's unprecedented march toward a well-nigh permanent tenure of office? The answer to this question which is fraught with such deep significance to the United States and indirectly even to the whole world must of course await the verdict of the polls on November 7. But already the nature of the election issues and the general pattern of the campaign strategy of the two opposing parties furnish quite clear indications of the probable outcome. These indications are that, barring the unforeseen contingency of an overwhelming disaster to the American military forces or a sudden ending of the war before the election, President Roosevelt will be re-elected.

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In contrast, Thomas Dewey has had little experience in politics on a national scale and no experience at all in the complicated field of foreign relations. As Governor of New York, although he has been thoroughly competent, he has not been outstandingly brilliant. His only real claim to fame rests upon his record of "racket-busting" during his earlier service as District Attorney of New York, which after all was an achievement of only local significance. Forceful and vigorous as he undoubtedly is, his youth and inexperience make but a poor impression beside the wily polish of the veteran President, while Dewey's hard and serious mien holds little popular appeal compared to the ingratiating personality of Roosevelt.

Avoids Tactical Blunders

Dewey hence commands no devoted popular following, his supporters are motivated by no personal love for the man but only by the negative considerations of opposition to Roosevelt and loyalty to the Republican Party as an organization. As far as mere ability and personal popularity are concerned, the Republican Party possesses many other men of equal or even greater qualifications. Dewey has emerged as the Republican candidate not because he is in any sense the natural leader of the Party, but because for all his outward appearance of forcefulness he has been circumspect and discreet, refusing to commit himself unequivocably to any decided views and avoiding the tactical blunders which some of the more brilliant leaders of the Party like Willkie or Stassen have committed through their impetuosity or fervor of conviction. It is thus by this non-committal colorlessness that Dewey has made himself the only available candidate behind whom all factions of the Party could unite without violence to their conviction and prejudices.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, commands the unquestioning devotion of the masses. He wields dictatorial control over the Democratic Party which he has completely dominated for twelve years, and although he is unpopular with the conservative Southern Democrats, their activities are not such as cannot be counteracted by a few deft maneuvers. The younger men who are the real work horses of the Democratic Party and of the present Administration are for the most part personal proteges of Roosevelt who would do nothing contrary to the bidding of their master. Within the Democratic Party there is no figure who can hope to compete with Roosevelt in the matter of sheer ability, personal influence, or control over the Party organization.

Thus, as far as the personal factor is concerned, the advantages are all on the side of Roosevelt who towers over Dewey.

As for the factor of the fundamental issues at stake, Roosevelt also enjoys an inestimable advantage. He is making most of the fact that the United States is engaged in war, and as Commander-in-Chief of the nation's armed forces he is in a position to demand the unquestioned loyalty and support of all Americans regardless of their normal political affiliations. He can have his underlings argue with telling effect that it would be dangerous to change leadership in the midst of the unfinished task of waging the war, quoting the old saying about the unwisdom of "changing horses in the middle of the stream," while he himself pretends to be motivated only by the high call of duty. How cleverly Roosevelt is exploiting this situation can be seen from his message announcing his candidacy, in which he pretentiously declared:

Roosevelt's Message

Every one of our sons serving in this war has officers from whom he takes his orders. Such officers have superior officers. The President is the Commander-in-Chief and he, too, has his superior officers—the people of the United States. I would accept and serve, but I would not run in the usual partisan, political sense. But if the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line. . . . All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid the public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's chief executive. Such would be my choice. But, we of this generation chance to live in a day and hour when our nation has been attacked, and when its future existence and the future existence of our chosen method of government are at stake. . . . Therefore, reluctantly, but as a good soldier, I repeat that I will accept and serve in this office. I am so ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States—the sovereign people of the United States.

How hypocritical this statement is will be readily apparent to anyone who knows anything of the personal character of Roosevelt. A man of overweaning ambition, an egoist who is enamored of power and of the outward trappings of authority as well, a megalomaniac possessed of an almost pathological Messianic complex which makes him believe himself to be "indispensable" to the nation, he obviously craves nothing more intensely than to continue as President. But this pose of a dutiful soldier standing at his post despite personal inclinations to the contrary is such an unassailable one in view of the present war-induced psychological and emotional condition of the American public that no one can dare openly critize it.

Although the chairman of the Republican National Committee did venture to take a pot shot at this statement of Roosevelt, the Republican Party has deemed it wise to let Roosevelt's position as the nation's war leader go unchallenged. Thus, in deference to the coercive force of wartime patriotism and the restraints of wartime curbs on free expression, the Republicans have been forced to leave out the whole field of the conduct of the war and foreign policy from consideration as a campaign issue.

Lack of United Conviction

The decision of the Republicans to evade the issue of war and foreign policy also springs from the lack of any united conviction within the Republican Party itself on this matter. Although the chief opposition to the Administration's policy of warmongering interventionism in international affairs has come from the ranks of the Republicans, by the time of the last presidential election enough Republicans had been captivated by the general interventionist sentiment which was already beginning to sweep over the country to make the Republican Party put forth as its candidate a man like Wendell Willkie who thoroughly agreed with his opponent Roosevelt as far as foreign policy was concerned. Today, swayed more than ever by a reformer's superiority complex and a chauvinistic imperialism fanned by the war, the American people have become more interventionist-inclined than ever before. In the face of this trend the isolationist element in the Republican Party, although it succeeded in destroying Willkie's hopes of becoming a presidential contender again, has not been strong enough to commit the Party to an open opposition to Roosevelt's interventionist foreign policy. Dewey, possessing no firm personal convictions in the matter of international affairs and seeking to ride on the current of the times, repudiated his earlier suspected isolationist leanings to commit himself unmistakably enough, even if a bit vaguely, to the support of the general outlines of Roosevelt's foreign policy. Even John Bricker, the Republicans' vice-presidential candidate, who had been regarded as an orthodox old-fashioned Republican isolationist, has found it expedient to appear as a convert to interventionism.

This does not mean that it will make no difference in America's foreign relations whether Roosevelt or Dewey is elected. Undoubtedly it will make a tremendous difference in the vigor and finesse with which America's diplomacy is conducted, depending on whether Roosevelt with his experience and determination bordering on obsession or Dewey with his inexperience and lack of firm conviction takes the helm. But at least as a campaign issue, the Republican Party will not—because it can not—make use of the war and foreign policy.

Supporting the main outlines of the Democrats' foreign policy, therefore, the Republicans can offer only vague hints that they can do better than the Democrats themselves in carrying out the Democrats' own program. But this argument is not convincing, because the Republicans obviously have no experts in the field of foreign affairs who have the experience and international standing of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and because the Republicans, in view of their late and hesitant conversion to interventionism and the presence in their ranks of the temporarily silenced but unconverted isolationists, have not been able to put forward a specific plan of action. Dewey can only unrealistically pretend that the war will soon be over, and claim that however much Roosevelt as a war leader is deserving of support, the making of peace should be entrusted to vigorous and youthful new men instead of being left to the "tired war leaders."

Exercise Tremendous Advantage

So by thus forcing the Republicans to evade the most vital subject in American public life today, the subject of war and foreign policy, the Democrats exercise a tremendous advantage over their rivals.

The exclusion of the whole field of war and foreign relations from being a direct issue in the election campaign has therefore narrowed the conflict to the realm of domestic affairs. But in this field likewise, the Democrats hold a considerable margin of advantage. In the last presidential campaign the Republicans could make much over the fact that President Roosevelt's re-election then would violate the long-standing tradition that no man should occupy the presidency for a third term. But notwithstanding this tradition, Roosevelt was powerful enough to secure a third term. Now that the old precedent has already been broken, there will be less theoretical basis than ever for opposition to still another term. As one wag has declared, "There's a law against bigamy but none against trigamy." Since the Republicans were unable to prevent Roosevelt from breaking the powerful no-third-term tradition, less reason will there be than ever to assume that they will be able to prevent him from securing a fourth term against which tradition has no provision.

The best that the Republicans can do is to attack the Roosevelt Administration as a one-man regime which with its extensive but highly centralized bureaucracy, has undemocratically taken the real power of government out of the hands of the people. Dewey proclaims that, if elected, he would restore the government to the people, reduce the vast bureaucratic structure which Roosevelt has built up, strictly restrict the scope of activity of the Federal Government, an decentralize authority among the state and local governments which are more closely amenable to popular control.

However much this promise of a broader, more democratic base for government may appeal to the traditionalists, however sound its theoretical basis, the masses of the American people of today are not vitally interested in the issue of a bureaucracy dominated by one man versus decentralized local autonomy per se. They are interested primarily in their own personal welfare, in their own personal security and prosperity, and not in the form of government. They will favor any government which gives them more jobs, better pay, and a more luxurious standard of living, whether it be a thinly disguised personal dictatorship, a plutocratic oligarchy, or a real democracy, just so long as the outward forms of democracy are nominally preserved. Hence, the Republicans' attack upon the present Democratic Administration is likely to prove unfruitful unless it can be linked in some way to the voters' economic interests.

This means that the bitterest fight in the presidential campaign will be fought over the economic issue. And on this issue the Democrats expose their most vulnerable front and the Republicans nourish their greatest hopes of making an impressive showing. But even here it is highly doubtful whether the Republican strength is sufficient to carry them to victory.

Claim Same Objectives

Both sides fully realize that what appeals most to the masses of the American voters are social security and easy living. Both parties therefore claim the same objectives, namely, more jobs, better pay, expanding business, and a luxury standard of living. But as to how these common aims are to be attained, the two parties offer diametrically opposed plans based on diametrically opposed political and economic philosophies, although there is a dissenting minority in both camps.

The Republican Party holds in the main to the view that prosperity can best be secured by adhering, or returning, to what it considers the traditional "American way of life." This American way of life, it contends, rests upon private, competitive enterprise free from any arbitrary control by the government. It calls for the preservation of private property rights as opposed to government ownership. It maintains that competitive enterprise brings better values, higher quality, and lower prices, and hence a higher standard of living. It proclaims that the "American system" is individualistic and attacks the Democratic Administration as being collectivist, and calls upon the nation to reject the Democratic efforts to standardize human beings in bureaucratic planned and controlled economy.

The Republican Party claims that it will return the government to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, return legislative powers to the legislature, restore the checks and balances inherent in the traditional American system of constitutional government, a system which it claims the Roosevelt Administration with its elaboration of executive power has been steadily undermining. The Republican Party also promises a drastic reduction of government spending and consequently of taxes, and it castigates the Democrats' New Deal program for fostering social reform through the dishonest means of manipulating taxation measures in a way which injures the class that pays the most taxes. Such social reforms at the expense of those who contribute most toward production, as measured by their ability to pay taxes, will, by depriving them of their just rewards, destroy all incentive for productive work, the Republicans claim. Carried to its logical conclusion, the stand of the Republican Party amounts to virtually a pure form of laissez-faire.

(To Be Concluded)

THE PRESENT CHINA CAMPAIGN

U.S. Plans to Use Chungking for Advancement of Own Ends

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Japanese campaign waged in Central and South China is Japan's reply to the challenge of the enemy flung at the Cairo Conference. It was a campaign which started on April 18, with the advance of the Imperial Forces into Honan after their successful crossing of the Yellow and New Yellow Rivers, and which led to the Hunan operations. It is the answer to Admiral Nimitz's vaunted counter-offensive.

It means, in short, the successful forestalling of the enemy ambitions to launch air raids on the Japanese homeland as a part of his all-out offensive program. As a result of this campaign, complete traffic has been restored on the Peking-Hankow Railway and it is expected that the opening of the entire length of the Hankow-Canton Railway will assure uninterrupted communications between Central and South China. Moreover, these operations have brought under our control vast natural resources, including rice, wheat, cotton, millet, beans, antimony, tungsten, coal, and other agricultural and mineral products. These will be utilized in the strengthening of the fighting power of Japan and the Nanking Government.

Battles Are Decisive

One outstanding feature of this great campaign which must be stressed is the decisive character of the clash between the Japanese and American forces on the continent, in the air as well as on land. Regarding this feature the Japanese Government made the following announcement on July 5: "On the continent America and Britain are bent on furthering their ambitions of conquest and supremacy. But the Imperial Army and Navy have, by taking the initiative, succeeded everywhere in dispossessing the enemy of his bases, destroying his forces and thus completely upsetting his projected war program. The objective of our present campaign lies only in the crushing of his ambitious designs of conquest and supremacy in China. Hence from the outset, the Chinese populace are our friends, and even among those in the Chungking army who do not cooperate with the Anglo-Americans are not our enemies." Thus is clarified Japan's true intentions in this campaign, again emphasizing the immutability of our China policy. The announcement elucidates the fact that our continental campaign is a part of the War of Greater East Asia in which we aim only to crush the Anglo-Americans.

In the Chinese campaign, however, America has sought to strengthen her own force while giving Chungking very little help. According to an American Congressional report regarding United States aid to Chungking under the Lend-Lease, the greatest portion of these Lend-Lease goods is being sent to supply the American air force in China. Her inability to increase the volume of war aid lies in shipping difficulties. This inadvertently reveals the fact that her assistance to Chungking is no longer "aid to Chungking" as has been claimed hitherto, but solely for the purpose of supplying her own air force. In this connection, we must take note of the fact that, in spite of the shipping difficulties the United States is increasing the volume of her shipments to her own air force in China by enlarging her air transport force. This is being done by her large transport planes which fly by way of Florida, to India, and thence to Chungking. The fact that the number of enemy planes, either destroyed or damaged, ran up into several scores each time our continuous night raids were carried out on such places in South China as Kweilin, Liuchow, Tanchuk and Chihkiang, from the latter part of July to the first part of August, shows the increase of his aircraft supply. It shows, moreover, that the air route is being rapidly strengthened between the United States and Chungking, or rather from Florida, Karachi, Kunming to Chungking.

Americans Make Their Appearance

It was reported that in the Honan campaign some American general staff members directed operations after joining the Chungking army headquarters, and that in the battles around Hengyang and Hunan, some American land forces made their first appearance. These latter units are said to have been air-borne troops selected from the American forces in India, who parachuted down to relieve the besieged Chungking defenders during the battle of Hengyang.

It is quite clear now that it is the intention of America to sacrifice Chungking in order to carry out her designs in her Chinese campaign. Thus, whether Chungking likes it or not, America is committed to a policy of bleeding Chungking to death.

As everybody knows, President Roosevelt dispatched Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Chungking as a special envoy on May 20. About the time of Wallace's departure from America, the London Observer stated: "Wallace's Chungking trip is indicative of the change in America's sentimental attitude to realism." This sentimentalism formerly was reflected in America's "Aid to Chiang Kai-shek policy," but the present realism of the United States is seen in her strategic policy to utilize Chungking as a means to an end.

U.S. Utilizing Chungking

This realism means also that further pressure will be brought to bear on Chungking. One of such pressure is manifested in America's attitude toward the dispute between Chungking and the Chinese Communists. While it is known Wallace failed in his effort to settle this differences, there is no doubt that the United States will try again. This is attested to by a threatening editorial appearing in the American weekly New Republic, which says: "If Chungking persists in just maintaining a state of passive resistance against Japan while fighting the Communists, the Anglo-American Governments will be forced to support the Yenan regime, instead of Chungking."

Another manifestation of America's realistic policy may be observed in her dispatch of an American general staff mission and the training of the Chungking troops in American methods. Sometime this realistic attitude of the United States will come out as a criticism of the helplessness and ineptitude of the Chungking forces and at other times as a denunciation of Chungking's pressure on the Communists. It is a fact that the Cairo Conference was held soon after Hanson Baldwin had criticized the Chungking army as an antiquated fighting unit and that it was proposed that the American-trained Chungking troops and those stationed should be taken away from Chungking right after the New York Times charged Chungking of not aiding the Anglo-American operations in Burma. These crafty, shifty moves reveal that the final objective of the United States is to gain control of the Chungking army forces.